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'Nuclear war would bring starvation'

LONDON (R) — A major international study on the environmental consequences of nuclear war has found that even a relatively small nuclear conflict would change the world's climate sufficiently to bring about mass starvation. The two-year study, to be published here Monday, is by 300 scientists from 30 different countries including the United States and Soviet Union, working under the auspices of the Scientific Committee on Problems of the Environment (SCOPE). It used sophisticated computer models to test the effects of nuclear wars of different intensities and found that even a "minor" nuclear war involving a tiny proportion of the 10,000 megatons of explosives in world arsenals could change the climate, thus harming world agriculture and causing starvation.

Frangieh endorses peace accord

BEIRUT (R) — Former Lebanese President Suleiman Frangieh, a key Christian opponent of a Syrian-backed peace pact, on Sunday declared his support for the accord. "I feel that the solution is coming," Mr. Frangieh was quoted as saying. Frangieh, who visited after talks with Syrian President Hafez Al Assad, Bishop Andre Haddad and other Christians of Lebanon. Mr. Frangieh, whose strong support for the Christians of Lebanon, is a firm Syrian ally, but had been regarded as a major obstacle to the peace pact. He had been regarded as a major obstacle to the peace pact.

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Egypt denies report that Force 17 moved to Cairo

CAIRO (AP) — The official Middle East News Agency denied on Sunday that Egypt has allowed a 17,000-man unit known as "Force 17" to move its headquarters to Cairo. The agency, in an unsigned report, said a story in the Jan. 1 edition of the German newspaper Die Welt, alleging that President Hosni Mubarak had allowed the unit to move to Cairo after Israel bombed its headquarters in Tunisia, was untrue.

Bomb explodes near U.S. firm in Bilbao

BILBAO (AP) — A bomb exploded outside the office of the U.S. company Rank Xerox Saturday night, causing minor damage, police said Sunday. The bombing coincided with the last day of a two-day official visit to Madrid of Lord Carrington, NATO's secretary general. Lord Carrington met with King Juan Carlos, Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, Foreign Affairs Minister Francisco Fernandez Ordóñez and Defence Minister Narciso Serra. The explosion shattered windows of the office and caused a small fire which was put under control by firemen, police said. Rank Xerox manufactures computers and photo copy machines, among other products.

Sabotage suspects in Kuwait said to be trained in Bekaa

KUWAIT (AP) — Two Lebanese suspects in police custody here on charges of conspiring to sabotage vital economic installations in Kuwait were reported on Sunday to be members of a Lebanese militia, believed to be the Shi'ite Muslim group "Amal." Citing unidentified knowledgeable sources, the independent newspaper Al Qabas said the two — Abdullah Ali Karim and Abdul Aziz Ali Karim — were arrested recently after crossing the border into Kuwait from Saudi Arabia. "The two were trained in the (eastern Lebanese) Bekaa Valley," said the paper.

Israel welcomes Egyptian answers

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel has welcomed Egyptian clarifications over the disputed Red Sea coast border and other differences between the two countries, an Israeli official said Sunday. The official described the clarifications, in letters from Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, as positive and said they included provisions to return Cairo's ambassador to Israel and improve trade and tourism.

Khamenei to visit Pakistan

LONDON (R) — Iranian President Ali Khamenei will pay a two-day state visit to Pakistan within the next two weeks, the Iranian news agency (IRNA) reported Sunday. IRNA, received in London, quoted a presidential statement in Tehran as saying Mr. Khamenei would visit other unnamed Asian and African countries.

Arab League rallies behind Libya against U.S., Israeli threats

- Tunis meeting adopts 'appropriate measures'
- OIC ministers to discuss joint Islamic stand

Combined agency dispatches

THE ARAB LEAGUE Council has adopted a series of "appropriate measures" concerning American and Israeli threats against Libya, a communiqué issued in Tunis said on Sunday as Islamic foreign ministers gathered in Fez, Morocco to discuss the U.S.-Israeli-Libyan conflict and other Mideast issues.

In the Tunis communiqué, Arab countries threw their support behind Libya in the prospect of aggression by the United States or Israel in retaliation for the bloody attacks 10 days ago on the airports of Rome and Vienna.

In the communiqué issued on Sunday, the day following the meeting of the 21-member Arab League, the organization said it had taken "appropriate measures" on the issues before it.

Sources at the League said, however, that the participants had "globally" manifested "their total support for Libya in the event that this country is the object of any kind of foreign aggression."

The communiqué said the participants discussed the American and Israeli threats against Libya and considered that they constituted a challenge to the entire Arab Nation.

The permanent representatives to the Tunis-based organization — as well as the foreign ministers of Libya, Syria and Tunisia — met in secret Saturday night.

The meeting initially was called to discuss the possibility of the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between Spain and Israel, the recent resumption of relations between Israel and the African countries of Zaïre, Ivory Coast and Liberia, and the Jan. 15 meeting in Damascus of the Arab-African commission for cooperation.

On Libya, the communiqué said that the participants discussed "threats by the United States against Libya." It also mentioned

A statement by the League secretariat before the session, called at the request of Libya and Syria, declared support for Libya in the face of Israeli and American "threats and troop movements, which can only have disastrous consequences."

Foreign Minister Farouk Shara'a of Syria and Mr. Tureiki were to leave on Sunday for Morocco to participate in the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) meeting in Fez beginning on Monday and running through Saturday.

Libya was expected to seek a joint Islamic stand against the United States at that meeting. Conference sources quoted by Reuters said a last-minute item — "examination of Zionist and imperialist threats against Libya" — had been added to the 90-point agenda of the OIC meeting.

The U.S.-Libyan dispute appeared likely to rank as high on the agenda as the three major issues dividing the Islamic World — the Middle East conflict, the Gulf war and Afghanistan, the sources said.

The Islamic World has faced the three major conflicts for many years but Pakistani Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan said an improvement in East-West relations following the U.S.-Soviet summit in Geneva could lead to a breakthrough in resolving them.

The Palestinian question and the status of Jerusalem are expected to be other major topics at the four-day meeting, diplomatic sources said.

Newspapers along the Gulf region on Sunday denounced U.S. threats to Libya, warning that any attack on any Arab country will precipitate more violence.

The Soviet Communist Party newspaper Pravda accused the United States of mounting military threats against Libya as part of a virulent campaign against Tripoli since the Rome and Vienna airport attacks.

(Continued on page 3)

Italy against retaliation for attacks, page 2

Heseltine may quit cabinet

LONDON (R) — Defence Secretary Michael Heseltine might be dismissed or resign in a cabinet row over control of the financially-troubled Westland helicopter company, political sources said Sunday.

Mr. Heseltine, a contender for future leadership of the ruling Conservative Party, has committed himself so publicly to winning the Westland struggle — in open conflict with cabinet colleagues — that he would be widely expected to resign if he loses, the sources added.

One government minister was quoted by the Sunday Times newspaper as saying: "Heseltine seems to be courting martyrdom — and he might well get it."

Trade and Industry Secretary Leon Brittan favours an offer by the U.S. Sikorsky company in alliance with Fiat of Italy.

Mr. Heseltine, a 55-year-old politician with a mane of golden hair, is backing that of a European consortium of companies from Britain, France, Italy and West Germany and major banks.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has kept a neutral stance, but aides say she inclines to Mr. Brittan's views and dislikes the bravura of Mr. Heseltine, known in parliament by the nickname of "Tarzan."

The rival rescue bids are each worth £70 million (\$100 million), but it has emerged as a test of strength between Mr. Heseltine and Mr. Brittan with Mrs. Thatcher as the neutral referee.

At stake is an immense market in helicopter sales.

Syria presses for implementation of Lebanese peace pact

DAMASCUS (R) — Syria maintained pressure on Sunday for implementation of Lebanon's militia peace pact amid indications of opposition within the main rightist force that signed it.

The accord was signed to be implemented, not to be left on paper as some people would like," said Al-Baath, the newspaper of Syria's ruling party.

"It is time to silence the guns of hatred and sectarian enmity and bury old grudges," the semi-official Al-Thawra said.

The accord, signed by Syria and three main militias on Dec. 28 in Damascus, has met opposition from established Lebanese Christian leaders who distrust clauses giving Muslims more political power.

They won tacit support this week from hardliner Samir Geagea, chief of staff of the dominant mostly Christian "Lebanese Forces" militia and known for past links with Israel.

"The Damascus accord is a project for war, not for peace. It entrenches the factors that sparked the Lebanese war in 1975," said the "Lebanese Forces" magazine, Al-Massirah.

Most copies of the magazine, run by Geagea loyalists, were seized by fighters loyal to militant chief Elie Hobeika.

"The accord of death river," ran the front-page headline, in a reference to an ambush against a key Hobeika aide who helped negotiate the pact for the "Lebanese Forces."

The New Year's Eve attack in east Beirut coincided with an apparent assassination attempt on President Amin Gemayel that sparked the heaviest fighting among rightist groups for years.

Mr. Gemayel has yet to give the pact his full support — vital if a new government is to be formed as envisaged under the accord — despite two days of summit talks this week with Syrian President Hafez Al Assad.

"Gemayel is for the accord, against the accord and totally neutral all at the same time," Shi'ite militia leader Nabih Berri, a signatory, said on Saturday.



Interior Minister Hassan Al Kayed talks to reporters before his departure on Sunday for Syria on an official visit. To Mr. Kayed's right is Public Security Director-General Abdul Hadi Al Majali (Petra photo).

Interior minister begins visit to Syria

DAMASCUS (J.T.) — Interior Minister Hassan Al Kayed arrived Sunday in Damascus, at the invitation of his Syrian counterpart Mohammad Ghabash, on a visit expected to last several days.

In a statement upon arrival, Mr. Kayed said that he was happy to make the visit at a time when Jordan and Syria are strengthening their ties and bilateral cooperation.

Jordan is determined to go ahead with plans to develop and bolster its relations with Syria for the sake of serving the Arab people in both countries.

Mr. Kayed said in a statement quoted by the Jordanian News Agency, Petra.

Mr. Ghabash also issued a statement in which he said he hoped the meetings will help restore normal relations between Jordan and Syria in general and initiate a new phase of fruitful cooperation between the interior ministries in the two countries.

The visit, the first by a Jordanian interior minister to Syria for more than seven years, follows close on the heels of a visit to Damascus made by His Majesty King Hussein at the invitation of Syrian President Hafez Al Assad.

Mr. Kayed, accompanied by an official delegation, is expected to hold talks on security and travel between the two countries.

The minister is accompanied by Public Security Director Abdul Hadi Al Majali, the governors of Irbid and Mafrqi, and the director of Badia police, Petra reported.

Lower House deputy Naim Al Tal dies

AMMAN (J.T.) — The deputy of Irbid in the Lower House of Parliament, Naim Al Tal, passed away on Sunday afternoon, Lower House Speaker Akf Al Fayez announced on Sunday.

Mr. Tal, 67, had assumed several posts in the civil service and was a former mayor of Irbid. He was elected to Parliament in 1967 and in several previous parliamentary elections to represent Irbid.

Al Tal family is one of the biggest families in Jordan and its members had assumed and are still holding key positions in the government and various civil service institutions.

According to the present electoral law the government should call for by-elections in the Governorate of Irbid to fill the vacant seat within two months after it is notified of the vacancy. In 1984 by-elections were held in several governorates to fill eight vacant

Maltese tanker hit near Kharg terminal in Gulf

BAHRAIN (AP) — Unidentified warplanes, believed to be Iraqi, raided the Maltese tanker Koncar on Sunday in the Gulf water south of Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal, marine salvage executives reported.

No details were immediately available here, but the London-based Lloyd's shipping intelligence unit reported that the 62,000-ton was ablaze as a result of the attack and that its crew abandoned it.

Gulf-based shipping sources said that salvage tugboats sped from Bahrain and Dubai to rescue the Koncar.

Lloyd's said the Koncar was hit at 13:00 p.m.

It was the second such attack since New Year's Day.

Iraq said its aircraft attacked Iran's main oil export terminal on Kharg Island at 0637 GMT on Sunday and hit a large naval target in the Gulf at 0940 GMT.

A military spokesman said oil facilities at Kharg were set on fire. It was the fourth reported raid on the island in the past five days and the 66th since mid-August.

The spokesman said planes "accurately and effectively" hit the naval target. It was not known whether the spokesman was reporting the attack on the Koncar.

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Mubarak receives King's message

CAIRO (Petra) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak received a message from His Majesty King Hussein on Sunday. The message was delivered to Mr. Mubarak by Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Ahmad Al Lawzi.

Upon receiving the message President Mubarak paid tribute to King Hussein's national and wise policies and said that together with the King he was making relentless efforts for healing all rifts among Arab countries and ending their differences.

Inter-Arab disputes, Mr. Mubarak said, tend to weaken the Arab stand.

He appealed to all Arab leaders to work together with all their power "at this critical moment in Arab history."

Mr. Lawzi commended Mr. Mubarak's stands and endeavours for ending inter-Arab differences and building a unified Arab front.

The speaker of Egypt's Al Shura Council, Subhi Abdul Hakim, and Jordan's Ambassador to Egypt Hussein Hannami were present at the meeting.

Later, Mr. Lawzi held talks with Dr. Abdul Hakim who paid tribute to Jordan's policies with regard to pan-Arab causes. Dr. Abdul Hakim described Jordan's decision to restore diplomatic ties with Egypt as a significant development in Arab relations.

Mr. Lawzi replied by underlining the fact that his delegation's visit to Egypt was a follow-up to King Hussein's initiative for restoring ties with Cairo and for following up means for bolstering bilateral cooperation in all domains in line with Jordan's national policy and the need to bolster Arab solidarity.

At the meeting, Mr. Lawzi reviewed with Dr. Abdul Hakim parliamentary developments and the duties and responsibilities of Jordanian legislative authority.

Army Chief of Staff Lieutenant-General Fathi Abu Taleb arrived in Cairo on Sunday on a visit at the invitation of his Egyptian counterpart Lt.-Gen. Ibrahim Al Arabi. Lt.-Gen. Abu Taleb said upon arrival that the visit was aimed at exchanging expertise between the armed forces of both countries and for looking into training courses adopted by the Egyptian army.

Jordanian-Egyptian cooperation is based on directives by King Hussein and President Mubarak within the context of joint coordination which I hope will continue and expand," Lt.-Gen. Abu Taleb said.

Iraqi leader confers with PLO chairman

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat and President Saddam Hussein discussed PLO-Iraqi relations and the Palestinian issue at a meeting here on Sunday, Arab diplomats said.

Mr. Arafat arrived two days ago and also met Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz.

The PLO leader is expected to arrive in Amman this week, according to informed sources.

Mr. Arafat, in an interview published in Sunday's editions of the Washington Post, said the United States, by refusing to negotiate with the PLO, has stalled the Middle East peace process and helped create an environment in which radical young Palestinians are easily recruited for terrorist operations by Arab intelligence agencies.

The Post said the interview was conducted at the end of last week in Tunis.

Israel has blamed the PLO for recent attacks and hijackings. In November, following the hijacking of the Italian cruise ship Achille Lauro, Mr. Arafat condemned terrorism against unarmed civilians except in Israel and the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza.

Mr. Arafat called Abu Nidal, believed to be a key figure in several recent terrorist attacks, a

"tool for some Arab intelligence services."

Mr. Arafat said: "Because of the Palestinian tragedy, it is easy to find individuals... to use. Those intelligence services are exploiting the despair, the hopelessness, the tragic living conditions in which the Palestinians are obliged to exist."

He said more guerrilla attacks could be expected until a political solution, providing a Palestinian homeland, was achieved.

Mr. Arafat told the Washington Post the PLO had not been able to determine whether Mohammad Abbas, head of a PLO-linked faction of the Palestine Liberation Front, was behind the Achille Lauro episode, as U.S., Israeli and Italian officials have charged.

Mr. Arafat said that over the last 10 years, there has been no response by the United States to Arab and Palestinian moves toward compromise.

He mentioned Saudi King Fahd's 10-point peace plan following an Arab summit in 1982 in Fez, and the Feb. 11 agreement between Jordan and the PLO.

"What was the result?" Mr. Arafat said. "It was as if we had offered nothing, although before that everyone was pushing us, pushing the Palestinians, the Arabs, to accept these peace projects."

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Iraq expects eventual peace talks with Iran

KUWAIT (Agencies) — Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz was reported Sunday as saying Iran would one day sit at the negotiating table, but he could not predict an end to the Gulf war this year.

"As a politician, I can't say that the war will end this year," he was quoted as telling Al-Sayassah newspaper in an interview. "But one day Iran will sit at the negotiating table."

He said that from a military viewpoint, the five-year-old war had been decided in Iraq's favour in 1983 after the battles of east Misan on the south-central front.

He said Iran was mobilising for a fresh offensive to cover up internal problems, but he forecast an attack would end in defeat for the Iranians with major political repercussions.

Iran, he said, was suffering from "basic economic and social problems," and had yet to settle satisfactorily the question of political leadership.

"Tehran has failed to establish the 'religious heritage' rule as a factor in Iran's politics," he said. "The Iranians don't want to continue the Khomeini experience, but if they do not, then it means this whole experience has failed."

Mr. Aziz said Iraq had managed to put a stop to deals through which Iran obtained its most important weapons through Syria and Libya, "so Iran can no longer buy advanced weapons."

He said the Soviet Union realised some of its weapons were reaching Iran, but he believed Moscow would "make greater efforts to stop this."

He suggested Iranian efforts to

stop weapons reaching Iraq from France, which has supplied it for 10 years, were futile.

"Through Iraq, Paris has a market for its weapons in the Gulf states, which is certainly more profitable for it than dealing with Iran would be," he said.

Mr. Aziz said it was Iraq's policy to deal with the major powers from a position of strength, and when it restored ties last year with the United States it sought no more than normal relations and what he called a political understanding. "We were not seeking military or economic support," he said.

Moscow's policy in the region, he said, was linked to security so its relations with Iran were important. But, "the Soviet attitude (to Iran) has changed, despite the fact they want to maintain balanced relations with their neighbours."

The Iraqi foreign minister warned that Arab powers of the Gulf region "risk internal security losses" if they failed to support Iraq in its war with Iran.

"The Arab countries of the Gulf region are practically at war with Iran (on the Iraqi side) whether they conceded that or not," Mr. Aziz said.

Mr. Aziz said that Iraq would not "demand that these (Arab) powers brandish their weapons in Iran's face ... but what we ask is

that they support Iraq until Iran accepts to end the war."

"Internal security and stability of the Arab countries is indivisible, and whoever (of the Arab leaders) acquires an early awareness of this fact will be a winner," said Mr. Aziz. "Those who fail to realise this indivisibility will be a loser, as far as (his) internal security is concerned."

The Arab countries of the Gulf have officially adopted an attitude of positive neutrality on the five-year-old war between their bigger neighbours, Iran and Iraq. But some of these Arab powers — mainly Saudi Arabia and Kuwait — have been reliably reported to be backing Iraq against Iran, with financial and moral aid.

Kuwait and Saudi Arabia are prominent members of the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), a regional economic integration and collective defence pact that also groups the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Qatar and the Sultanate of Oman.

The GCC countries have been exerting themselves to bring the warring sides to a negotiating table often offering to pool money for a post-war reconstruction and development programme in Iraq and Iran.

Mr. Aziz was not clear on the nature of "internal security losses" that he thought the Gulf Arab countries would sustain if they failed to blatantly side with Iraq against Iran.

Arab diplomatic sources said he probably meant that nationalist feelings among the populace would run counter to the official line of neutrality in these Gulf



Tariq Aziz

countries.

Kuwait and Saudi Arabia have suffered on account of offshoots of the Gulf war — their commercial vessels have been raided by Iraqi and Iranian jet fighters, and Kuwait's economic installations were frequently sabotaged by suicidal raiders allegedly of pro-Iranian tendencies.

"If the Gulf powers fear Iran's military might — hegemony, military occupation or seizure of territory — then I say Iran is utterly not capable of doing that," said Mr. Aziz. "Iran has exhausted all that it has in the war with Iraq. The Iranians no longer possess any (military) reserve strength to use against Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain or Qatar."

Mr. Aziz contended that Iran's military strength is "basically made up of infantry units, without any navy or air muscle."

"Iran can only muster forces on the ground and merely in regions adjacent to Iraq," Mr. Aziz claimed. "Iran cannot possibly penetrate the sea and air defences of the Gulf countries."

"Practically, the war is logically ended, and the Iranian leadership should have conceded that reality in 1983," he said.

Israel holds 2 in taxi driver killing

TEL AVIV (AP) — Two Palestinian youths were arrested on suspicion of killing a Jewish taxi driver, and they may be linked to an earlier attack of another driver, police said Sunday.

The attacks have provoked anti-Arab sentiments in Lod, where the killing occurred, an Israeli newspaper reported Sunday.

Lod Mayor Maxim Levy wrote to Prime Minister Shimon Peres and other officials calling for the destruction of Palestinian neighbourhoods, the Ma'ariv newspaper said.

Levy, brother of Deputy Premier David Levy from the right-wing Likud Bloc, wrote that the neighbourhoods served as a "weapons arsenal" for anti-Israeli commandos, Ma'ariv said.

"The trouble is that the government doesn't understand that in the Lod-Ramle area there exists a dangerous base which threatens the security of the people," Levy was quoted in Ma'ariv.

Ya'acov Papiashvili, was shot twice in the head from close range on Jan. 2 while in his taxi on the outskirts of Lod, 20 kilometres south east of Tel Aviv, police said.

Police are investigating possible connections between the killing and a Dec. 31 attack on another Jewish cab driver, 25-year-old Avraham Levy, who was stabbed while driving near Lod, the newspaper reported.

Lod, a biblical city on the border of the Judean foothills, has a population of about 40,000, including some 5,000 Palestinians.

Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin said Friday on Israeli television that a small group of the Palestine Liberation Organisation's elite "Force 17" bodyguard unit had claimed responsibility for killing Papiashvili.

Italy against retaliation for attacks

ROME (R) — Italy is standing firm in its opposition to any military retaliation for the commando attacks at Rome and Vienna airports despite increasing tension in the Mediterranean area, government sources said.

The United States is studying possible military and economic moves against Libya, which it has accused of supporting the twin attacks on Dec. 27.

But the Italian government will not support any allied military action in the area, the sources said Saturday night.

They said the Italian position had been reaffirmed at a special meeting of a government security committee called by Prime Minister Bettino Craxi to discuss the alleged Libyan role in the attacks. Nineteen people were killed in the violence.

Ministers and Mr. Craxi's office declined comment on the three-

hour meeting.

But the government sources said it had supported a statement by Mr. Craxi that Italy would have to reconsider its relations with Tripoli if Libya proved to have been involved in violence.

Libya has denied any part in the attacks, calling them "very regrettable accidents," and saying it would seek Arab League support against what it called U.S. threats against itself.

Washington has sent an aircraft carrier from Naples towards Libya and has alerted two warships in the U.S. for the 10-day trip to the Mediterranean.

The Arab League Saturday declared its support for Libya and denounced Israeli and American "threats and troops movements which can only have disastrous consequences."

Egypt has warned the U.S. and Israel against retaliatory attacks

on Libya, saying they could lead to a dangerous chain of reactions while Kuwait said it opposed threats to Arab states.

Italian Interior Minister Oscar Scalfaro met his Spanish counterpart Jose Barrio in Rome Saturday for talks on common strategy against international terrorism, officials said.

The meeting was arranged before the Dec. 27 attacks, they said. The sole survivor of the four

commandos who staged the gun-and-grenade attack at Rome's Fiumicino Airport was Saturday taken around the capital so that he could reconstruct the group's movements before the raid, police said.

Mohammad Sarhan was driven around in an ambulance, heavily escorted by police cars, before being taken back to a military hospital where he is recovering from bullet wounds, they said.

Internal rivalry reportedly prompting Amal to launch more attacks in South

TEL AVIV (AP) — Internal rivalry is prompting the Lebanese Shi'ite Muslim Amal militia in South Lebanon to launch more attacks against Israel and its militia ally, an Israeli newspaper reported Sunday.

The daily Haaretz newspaper quoted Israeli military leaders as saying that Amal's increasing involvement in anti-Israeli attacks was the most significant factor prompting a recent upsurge in commando attacks aimed at Israel's northern border.

The United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) said in a written report that attacks had "escalated sharply" in South Lebanon since Dec. 28, the Jerusalem Post reported that 14 rocket attacks were aimed at Israel last week.

Not all the rockets have hit Israel and no Israelis have been injured. But one Soviet-made Katyusha rocket last Thursday damaged cars and buildings in the border

town of Kiryat Shmona.

Prime Minister Shimon Peres and a group of cabinet ministers scheduled a special meeting this week to discuss Kiryat Shmona's security needs, Peres' office said.

Haaretz quoted the military leaders, who it did not identify, as saying that Amal had been pressured by Lebanese commando groups and by Syria to step up the fighting against Israel.

Deputy Premier David Levy of the right-wing Likud Bloc called on residents of South Lebanon to police themselves and prevent attacks.

"They can and must prevent these attacks," Levy said on Israel Radio. "Things can be done if the heads of the community there understand the possible consequences and if they establish a security zone for themselves."

The military officials quoted by Haaretz said Amal had begun to cooperate with the Palestinian commandos, the newspaper rep-

orted. It said Amal provided support for Palestinian commandos who ambushed two South Lebanese army militia vehicles last Monday, killing two militiamen and wounding five other soldiers, including one Israeli.

But Western diplomatic sources in South Lebanon, who spoke on condition of anonymity, told the Associated Press that Amal was still mulling checkpoints and preventing Palestinian attacks against Israel.

Israel invaded Lebanon in 1982 in a campaign Israeli officials said was aimed at driving out Palestinian commandos who they blamed for attacking border settlements in the north.

After Israel ended a three-year campaign and withdrew the bulk of its troops from Lebanon last June, Israeli officials hoped Amal would control the more militant forces in the area, including Iranian-backed fundamentalist Shi'ite Muslim groups.

Snipers prowl Beirut's 'Green Line' despite pact

By John Fullerton
Reuters

BEIRUT (R) — A friend of kidnapped American Priest Lawrence Martin Jenco has offered his captors \$5,000 to help repair war damage in Lebanon, the Beirut daily An-Nahar reported Sunday.

"I want you to accept it as a little step in helping you rebuild your homeland. Your sons and mine are the true victims of any war," said an open letter to the kidnappers sent from Canada and published in part and anonymously in the paper.

Rev. Jenco, head of a U.S.-based Roman Catholic Relief Organisation in Beirut, should be freed "to enable him to continue his work. He has a lot to do," it said.

The kidnappers have threatened to kill Rev. Jenco and three other American hostages if Washington fails to press Kuwait to free 17 men imprisoned for bombings there in 1983. Eight other Western kidnap victims are also missing.

The newspaper said the letter's author identified himself as a friend of Rev. Jenco. The kidnappers were asked to contact the paper for the full text, it said.

The peace pact is said to provide for the removal of the signs of war — and Beirut's 10 kilometre battlefront is perhaps the most obvious symbol of the decade-long conflict.

Tayyounieh is manned round the clock by about 150 men from the Shi'ite Muslim Amal militia, who work closely here with fighters from the Druze-led Progressive Socialist Party (PSP).

They merely shrug when the local Amal commander says the Syrian-backed peace accord had just been signed.

"It's just a truce that will last maybe one year," says 19-year-old Abu Taha. But he adds that it has been a quiet day in his sector — one of the quietest for two years.

In the distance we could hear the steady thud of a heavy 12.7 mm machinegun and as we made our way forward, running, ducking and flattening ourselves against walls as sniper fire cracked overhead. For these young fighters, it was routine.

Abu Rabihi, a 16-year-old, is doubtful over prospects for peace

on the Green Line, which divides Beirut's Muslim-controlled west from the Falangist east. "We want peace, but we don't know about the people on the other side," he says.

"We'll follow Amal's orders," says 19-year-old Abu Ali.

Fighting on the Green Line, established in the turmoil of the war's early months, is usually an accurate indicator of tension. In many periods of the conflict it has lain dormant.

But the front sprang back to menacing life in February last year when opposition fighters seized west Beirut from army units loyal to President Amin Gemayel. Battles raged along its length, from Beirut port in the north to Saw-cit in the south.

Tension has remained high, and all but two back roads across the line have been closed since March last year.

One of its snipers, a 21-year-old known simply as "the Soviet," cradles and M-16 rifle fitted with a telescopic sight in his arms. He has been fighting for four years and says he believes he has killed between 15 and 20 people. "My job is

to hurt the people who are hurting my people," he says.

The Soviet sleeps late, has breakfast, prowls the line for possible targets — he says he never fires at women or children — and retreats to his room to scan death-rays in newspapers to see if anyone he or his men have shot at has died.

Sometimes the rival militiamen, only a few metres apart in places, put down their guns and engage in a war of words. "We curse each other and ask the other side if so-and-so is still alive," the Soviet says.

Sleep is often difficult, and not just because of the noise of battle. The Soviet's wife and three-year-old son sleep in a building close to the barricades of earth, concrete bunkers and palisades of brick and sand. "My work makes me psychologically tired and sometimes I cannot sleep," he says.

Will there be peace on the Green Line?

"I was born to this world. There's blood now between the two sides. No, I don't think so," he says.

Anti-torture campaign waged in Turkey

By Emel Anil
Associated Press

ANKARA — Police picked up Ali Inan, 17, on an Istanbul street Sept. 11, 1980, a day before the military takeover of the government. Seventeen days later, Inan's father found his son's body in a morgue.

The autopsy report said the high school student died of cerebral hemorrhaging resulting from a severe blow to the head. The medical examiner found contusions on 40 different parts of the body.

Inan had been taken to Har-dapasa Military Hospital directly from the police station where he was being questioned, hospital documents say.

Bekir Inan, who tracked down his son's body to the morgue, demanded justice and pursued the case. Five years later six policemen present during the boy's interrogation have been brought before an Istanbul criminal court on charges of causing death by torture.

The boy was detained on suspicion of belonging to an extreme leftist group, but his death forced an inquiry and his father denies the charge.

Such incidents, critics say, are not at all unusual in Turkey.

"This has got to stop," said Canev Canver, an opposition Social Democrat deputy to par-

liament.

"It can happen to anybody," Mr. Canver said in an interview with the Associated Press. "It can happen to you."

Mr. Canver spoke in his parliament office at a meeting along with Bekir Inan, who was seeking the legislator's assistance in speeding up the trial of the men accused of his son's death.

"We are all mortal," Mr. Inan said. "It is not his death I mind so much as the inhuman way he died, without dignity, at the hand of officials who are supposed to protect us."

Mr. Canver, 33, a lawyer elected to parliament two years ago when civilian rule was restored, is part of a small but increasingly vocal group of Turks crusading to eradicate torture in Turkey's prisons and police stations.

Another is Erbil Tusalp, correspondent for leftist daily Cumhuriyet, who has written a book on human rights and specific cases of torture. His "one thousand men" made the best seller list last month.

Military and civilian officials deny the existence of systematic and widespread torture in Turkey. However, they admit there have been individual incidents by overzealous officials.

President Kenan Evren, leader of the former military government, defended the gov-

ernment's performance in a recent speech. He said opposition parties in Turkey always have used claims of torture to undermine the security policies of whichever government was in power.

But the charges have caused problems for Turkey and its relations with other countries, especially in the European Community and among fellow North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) members. The European Community has frozen a \$600-million aid package to Turkey.

Torture claims reached a peak in 1982, following a low-and-order campaign by the military to crush leftist and rightist terrorist groups who had slain 5,000 people in two years prior to the military takeover. Martial law authorities imprisoned 30,000 suspected terrorists and their alleged accomplices.

Mr. Canver has compiled a list of 113 suspicious deaths with information received from lawyers, relatives and court sources and has submitted it to the Interior Ministry to investigate.

On the list, covering the past five years, are alleged killings in prisons, suicides, and deaths by hunger strike. Eighteen of the deaths Mr. Canver has listed as suspicious occurred after the return to civilian rule.

Jenco's friend offers money to kidnappers

BEIRUT (R) — A friend of kidnapped American Priest Lawrence Martin Jenco has offered his captors \$5,000 to help repair war damage in Lebanon, the Beirut daily An-Nahar reported Sunday.

"I want you to accept it as a little step in helping you rebuild your homeland. Your sons and mine are the true victims of any war," said an open letter to the kidnappers sent from Canada and published in part and anonymously in the paper.

Rev. Jenco, head of a U.S.-based Roman Catholic Relief Organisation in Beirut, should be freed "to enable him to continue his work. He has a lot to do," it said.

The kidnappers have threatened to kill Rev. Jenco and three other American hostages if Washington fails to press Kuwait to free 17 men imprisoned for bombings there in 1983. Eight other Western kidnap victims are also missing.

The newspaper said the letter's author identified himself as a friend of Rev. Jenco. The kidnappers were asked to contact the paper for the full text, it said.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION		21:05	Evening Show Cont.
Tel: 7-3111		21:15	News Summary
		21:30	Evening Show Cont.
		22:00	News Summary
		22:35	Evening Show Cont.
		24:00	Evening Show Cont. Close down
MAIN CHANNEL			
16:00	Religious programme		
16:30	Cartoons		
17:15	Religious programme		
18:00	Private Lesson		
18:45	Special programme for the Jordanian Armed Forces		
19:40	Tomorrow's programmes		
20:00	News in Arabic		
20:30	Arabic series		
21:30	Tomorrow's programmes and varieties		
21:40	Arabic series		
22:30	The Road to Jerusalem		
23:00	News in Arabic		
23:10	The Road to Jerusalem cont.		
FOREIGN CHANNEL			
18:00	French Programme		
19:00	News in French		
19:30	Magazines		
19:50	News in Hebrew		
20:00	News in Arabic		
20:30	Bottle Boys		
21:00	Tender to the Night Legs		
22:00	News in English		
22:10	Dallars		
RADIO JORDAN			
855 <i>Ch. AM</i> & <i>91.4 MHz. FM</i>			
<i>Hardly on 9560 - H.W. SW</i>			
Tel: 77411-1-14			
07:00	Light Music		
07:30	Newswreck		
08:00	Morning Show		
08:30	News Summary		
09:05	Over Sea		
12:00	News Summary		
12:05	Pop Session Conf.		
13:00	News in Arabic		
13:05	Pop Session Conf.		
14:00	News Bulletin		
14:15	Over a Cup of Tea		
15:00	Concert Hour		
16:00	News Summary		
16:30	Instrumentals		
17:00	Old Favorites		
18:30	The 15th Century A.H.		
17:50	Pop Session		
18:00	News in Arabic		
18:05	Sports Round-up		
18:15	Special Feature		
19:00	Newswreck		
19:30	Date with a Star		
20:00	Evening Show		
21:00	News Summary		
BBC WORLD SERVICE			
639 <i>720 - J. MHz</i>			
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NEWS IN BRIEF

Al Hussein Mosque to be restored

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs announced Sunday it was carrying out restoration and maintenance work at Al Hussein Grand Mosque in downtown Amman. The cost of restoring the old mosque is expected to amount to JD 25,000. A committee charged with supervising the restoration of the mosque held a meeting Sunday under the chairmanship of Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs, Ahmad Al Khayyat, and reviewed the various phases of restoration work to be undertaken.

Jordan to attend meeting on Palestinians

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan will take part in a conference by Arab League on Palestinian refugees due to be held in Tunis on Jan. 13. An official statement here Sunday said that Jordan's delegation will be led by Dr. Ahmad Qatanani, under secretary of the Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs.

Amman to be site for new federation

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) on Sunday nominated Amman as the location for a proposed federation grouping Arab drug manufacturers and medical apparatus industries. The decision was taken at the end of a two-day seminar held to discuss the creation of the federation. The participants at the meeting also appointed a board of directors for the federation and elected a secretary general, to assume his post a year from now. In addition, the legal means of implementing the basic charter were discussed. The charter was drawn up by the CAEU general secretariat upon request from the executive council of the Arab Ministers of Health.

IAS delegation leaves Amman

AMMAN (J.T.) — A delegation from the International Institute of Administrative Sciences left Amman Sunday at the end of a five-day visit. During the visit arrangements were made with the Amman-based Arab Organisation of Administrative Sciences for holding an international conference on administrative sciences in Amman next September. The delegation also met with Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh and Ali Khreis, director of the Civil Service Commission, and toured a number of Jordanian organisations and archaeological sites.



Minister of Health Zaid Hamzeh congratulates a nursing school graduate during a ceremony Tuesday.

Queen Noor praises nursing as career of 'sacrifice and giving'

AMMAN (Petra) — Her Majesty Queen Noor said Sunday that the nursing profession is one of the top priorities in Jordan's national endeavours as it is a sublime profession addressing itself to serving human kind.

In an address read out on her behalf by Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh to a ceremony for the graduation of a new batch of Jordanian nurses, Queen Noor said a civilised community cannot function without proper health care, which is essential for all citizens.

Addressing the graduates, the Queen said: "You are now leaving

your training institute to embark on a fruitful work to serve your people and community, and you must bear in mind that this is not an easy task to perform as it involves sitting up late and taking good care of human life, something that demands sacrifice and giving."

Those who have chosen this noble profession are bound to encounter many difficulties as they try to offer good service to others, but the community should find ways to facilitate the work of nurses, enabling them to devote their time and efforts to serving the society, the Queen added.

Also addressing the graduation ceremony was the Director of the Nursing College, who paid tribute to His Majesty King Hussein for offering due attention to promoting the nursing profession in Jordan.

Nowadays, more and more Jordanian girls are joining the profession and are being encouraged to do so by their families and parents, she said.

One of the graduates made a speech on the occasion before the graduates took the oath and received their diplomas from Dr. Hamzeh.

Citizens urged to file 1985 tax returns early

AMMAN (Petra) — The Income Tax Department (ITD) collected JD 54.5 million in 1984 and hopes to collect JD 61 million for 1985, ITD Director General Salman Al Tarawneh announced Sunday.

Mr. Tarawneh said at a press conference that the 1984 collection was an increase of JD 6.2 million, nearly 13 per cent over the 1983 figures. Improvement in collection methods and public awareness both helped to achieve good results, Mr. Tarawneh added.

Mr. Tarawneh also announced that ITD teams have started distributing tax return forms to citizens and businesses around the country, allowing each tax payer to conduct a self-assessment of their income before submitting the completed forms to ITD for settlement.

He urged all citizens to fill in the forms and settle their accounts with the department as soon as possible in order to benefit from incentives for early filing.

To encourage the citizens to pay taxes as early as possible, the ITD has offered a six per cent discount to those who file in January, four per cent for those who pay in February, and two per cent of payments made during March, Mr. Tarawneh pointed out.

He said those who cannot make the total payment now can arrange for paying by instalment until the end of April, and can still benefit from the ITD incentives.

Mr. Tarawneh noted that the income tax law imposes fines on those who delay paying taxes, at rates ranging from two per cent per month up to 24 per cent. The ITD has its own means of obtaining information and specific data about the income of all cit-

izens but it prefers to allow tax payer to make his own assessment out to increase the confidence between the public and the department, Mr. Tarawneh added. He said, however, that the department never resorts to obtaining information from the Department of Statistics, which never reveals any details about citizens and their means of income.

Mr. Tarawneh also said that Jordan has concluded tax-related agreements with Kuwait, Tunisia, Oman, Romania, Turkey, and France in addition to members of the Council of Arab Economic Unity.

Agricultural Ministry to plant trees on approaches to cities

SALT (Petra) — Minister of Agriculture Ahmad Dakhqan announced here Sunday that his ministry will plant fruit trees as well as forest trees this year at the approaches to main cities and along their main and side streets, and urged all citizens to protect the trees and provide them with care.

Mr. Dakhqan made the announcement at a meeting here during which tree-planting cel-

ebrations for this season were discussed. This year's Arbor Day celebrations will last three months to allow for the greatest number of people to take part in planting trees.

The main celebration will be held at Al Mastaba near Jerash on Jan. 25 to coincide with the commencement of a project for developing the Zarqa River basin, the minister said.

Egyptian art exhibition offers revealing insight into roots of modern Arab art

By Meg Abu Hamdan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — For those who have not yet seen the truly inspirational exhibition of Egyptian contemporary art at the Jordan National Gallery there is still time before it closes on January 10, after a run of almost two months. It is an opportunity that shouldn't be missed for this exhibition offers a rare chance — rare in that this is the first time these pieces have left Egypt — to see works of art by pioneering Egyptian artists that are without doubt some of the cornerstones on which all modern Arab art has been built.

Although influenced by the West, these artists, who started making their presence felt around the beginning of the century, managed to imbue their art with a very strong sense of their own culture, their own background and environment — in short with their own "Egyptianness," and it is this that makes the works of artists like Mahmoud Moukhtar, Ragheb Ayad, Yousef Kamal and Mahmoud Said so striking and so totally unique.

Epitomising these two qualities is the piece by Mahmoud Said. Painted in 1945, "Danse de Nègres" is the kind of painting that dominates all around it, it holds you rigid, keeps you looking and looking. It depicts the smoky interior of a rather tumbledown shack lit by shafts of sunlight which have crept through the cracks in the rafters. Penetrating the gloom, they illuminate negro girls dancing with total abandon, arms outflung, hair flowing, bangles jangling, dark flesh, glowing alive. It is a strange, almost surreal painting, full of paradoxes. It is obviously hot — the quality of the sunlight has a fierceness that can only mean intense heat, yet the dancers, despite their energy and closeness, seem cool and remote in their blue dresses, intent only on themselves, the expressions on their beautiful faces with their exaggerated features isolating each from the other and the tawdry surroundings. It is also obviously daytime, yet through a small corner window in which a black cat sits — surely symbolic — is a night sky.

Perhaps it is this strangeness, or perhaps the intellectualised eroticism that reminds one of the work of Bathus — even to the

extent that one thinks that surely his "La Chambre" painted in 1952-4 must have been inspired by Said's "Danse." In "La Chambre" a girl lying with arms outflung and hair falling behind her is lit by a shaft of light coming suddenly from a window whose curtain is being savagely drawn back by another girl. Watching the scene is an evil-looking cat. The parallels between the two paintings are almost too close not to have any connection, but it is something one will never be sure of.

Similar in many ways to Said's work is Ragheb Ayad's "Cafe d'Assouan," which again is a wonderfully painted depiction of real Egyptian life as it was in 1933. Immediately one gets the sense that this cafe is a rather seedy place, despite the whitewashed walls and small band of musicians. Perhaps this feeling stems from the shifty-looking characters in the foreground, or perhaps from the head seller at the rear of the shop, or maybe from the old coarse featured woman sitting hunched over her table, her broad, beringed and tattooed hands lightly holding the stem of her argilah. It is certainly this latter figure, however, that the artist wants us to see, for he has painted her in yellow — a bright spot in the dark surroundings.

Despite the subject matter of Ayad's painting, it is a very modern work. Extremely effective is the bold shading — one colour for each tone. There is no mixing, no blending, and is so cleverly done that this is not immediately apparent.

There are three other excellent paintings that also catch the very essence of Egypt. There is Al Hosain Fawzy's realistically textured painting of a traditional house which manages to be so simple yet so striking. There are Inji Efflatoun's beautifully sinuous, extremely feminine women (this painting could only have been painted by a woman) crouching to reap the corn, their curves so desirable that they make you want to draw, and finally Yousef Kamal's overloaded donkeys. Although this painting is almost totally abstract, the feeling of burden caught in the outstretched legs and lowered heads is intense, yet the whole piece is uplifted by a marvellous combination of colour. It is, however, the sculptural

work of Mahmoud Moukhtar, considered by many to be the father of modern art in Egypt, that perhaps embodies the spirit of his country more than any other piece at the show. One of Moukhtar's more potent ways of conveying this feeling was via his portrayal of the peasant woman, two of which are on display here. The clean pure lines, the smooth plains and curves impart such grace and beauty to the figure, such strength and serenity that one is genuinely moved by them, despite their small size.

Another very compelling sculpture is the piece by Abdel Bader Abdel Hai. A fat black, oh-so-sleek, elongated cat sits upon a serpent — the symbolism is clear, the work superb.

Not so heavily imbued with the sense of their past and culture are another group of paintings, some of which are equally stimulating, particularly the piece by Marguerite Nakhlia. Born in Alexandria in 1908, Nakhlia studied art in France and it is the stock exchange in Paris that has inspired the painting in this collection. In the background — highly reminiscent of the work of Fahrenissia Zeid and probably influenced by her — is a sinuous network of outspread arms as the men frantically reach out to place their bets. In the foreground the figures, while maintaining their fluidity, become more explicit, each face telling its own story of depression, excitement, bewilderment, confusion and conspiracy. It is a delightful and entertaining piece that holds you spellbound.

If there is a feel of Fahrenissia Zeid in Nakhlia's work, there is a touch of L.S. Lowry in the work of Seif Wani. But here the bright cleanliness of the white walls of the houses tells you that this is not England and the lovely floating shapes of the roofs are Wani's own.

Finally, there is some excellent portrait work by Hussein A. Bikan, Sabri Raghab and Ahmed Sabri, whose impressionistic rendition of "Le Romancier, T. El Hakim" is exceptional. Also there are some interesting abstracts, particularly that by Ahmed Fouad Selim.

In the five days remaining before the close of this magnificent exhibit, you owe it to yourself to visit the Jordan National Gallery.

New measures regulates land around QAIA

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment has embarked on administrative and organisational measures related to lands surrounding the Queen Alia International Airport, Ministry Under Secretary Ahmad Al Tal announced Sunday.

He said that the new plan provides for the specific use of different types of land around the airport, including residential, commercial, industrial and agricultural purposes.

Certain areas have been assigned for building industries as well, Mr. Tal added.

ATF to host Arab-American dialogue

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Arab politicians, intellectuals and think tank analysts will meet Tuesday with American political researchers to discuss U.S. foreign policy in the Middle East and other related political issues at the Arab Thought Forum (ATF), which is co-sponsoring the symposium with the American Enterprise Institute (AEI).

Senior researcher and spokesman for the Arab Thought Forum, Fahed Faneek, said that participants at the symposium will be addressed by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, who will be discussing "foreign relations as a political process" and the "return to inter-civilisational conflict, or a world order of inter-

dependent civilisation."

Dr. Faneek said that such symposiums were instrumental in promoting mutual understanding among people. He said that think tanks in the United States make a considerable contribution to the country's political decision making.

Participating at the two-day symposium on the Arab side are Dr. Jawad Anani, Director General of Administrative Consultants; Dr. Badreyya Al Awadi, Assistant Professor of International Law at the Kuwait University; Dr. Assad Abdel Rahman, Director General of the Shoman Foundation; Mr. Talal Abu Ghazaleh, Chairman of Abu Ghazaleh International; Dr. Kamel Abu Jaber of the University of Jordan; Mr. Adnan Abu

Odeh, Minister of the Royal Court; Mr. Ahmad Baha' Eddin of Al Ahran Centre for Strategic Studies in Cairo; Mr. Abdulla Bishara, Secretary General of the Gulf Cooperation Council; Dr. Adnan Bakhtir, Dean of Scientific Research at the University of Jordan; Mr. Munji Al Fageeh, Consultant to the Arab League Secretary General; Dr. Fahed Faneek, Senior Researcher at the Arab Thought Forum; Mr. Ali Ghannour, Chairman of the Board and President of Alia the Royal Jordanian Airline; Dr. Abdel Aziz, former Prime Minister of Egypt; Dr. Saad Eddin Ibrahim, Secretary General of the Arab Thought Forum; Dr. Abdul Salam Majali, President of the University of Jordan; Dr. Hazim Nusseibeh, Minister of State for Prime

Ministry Affairs; Dr. Subhi Otalibi, Director General of Jordan Centre for Studies and Information; Dr. Fahed Rashid, Kuwait Investment Authority; Dr. Mohammad Rumaihi, Editor-in-Chief of "Al Arabi" magazine in Kuwait; Mrs. Laila Sharaf, former Minister of Information; Dr. Khalil Salem, Chairman and Director General of the Arab Finance Corporation.

Participating on the American side are Mr. Robert J. Pranger, Vice President for External Affairs and Director of International Programmes at AEI; Ms. Judith Kipper, AEI Resident Fellow; Mr. Harold Sanders, AEI Resident Fellow; Mr. Robert G. Gilpin, Professor of International Affairs at Princeton University; Mr. John Stremlan of the Rockefeller Foundation and Mr. Thomas Smerling, a Bush Foundation Fellow.

Arab League rallies behind Libya against threats

(Continued from page 1)

In a report from Washington, Pravda said "recent" pronouncements by Libya denying responsibility for the attacks had been totally ignored by the U.S.

Citing U.S. press reports, Pravda said the Pentagon and the CIA were preparing for armed intervention in Libya, including plans to bomb the country.

The newspaper condemned the airport attacks and said terrorism should not be tolerated anywhere in the world. "However, neither in the United States nor in Israel do they have any right to adopt the role of judges in this problem," it said.

Meanwhile, the United States kept a close watch on developments in Libya but there were no signs that President Reagan had reached a decision on possible military or economic retaliation against Tripoli.

The Reagan administration declined to comment on whether or how it might respond to Libya.

The United States has sent the Coral Sea aircraft carrier steaming towards Libya and placed two warships on alert, ready to make the 10-day voyage to the Mediterranean on 72 hours notice in the event Mr. Reagan orders a military strike.

An administration spokesman

said there had been no "formal meetings" at the White House on Saturday but that Mr. Reagan was being "kept up to date" on developments.

Secretary of State George Shultz, and other administration officials, spent Saturday at their desks to monitor developments in the area but there were no indications that Mr. Reagan had reached any decision on the U.S. response.

A senior Israeli official said Israel does not intend to strike against Libya in retaliation for the attacks in Rome and Vienna.

If the United States believed an attack on Libya was warranted, it should not expect Israel to do the job for it, the official, who, according to Reuters, reflects the views of hardline Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, said.

Guerrilla attacks are the problem of many countries and Israel will not act as world policeman, said the official, who spoke on condition he not be identified.

His comments followed speculation that Israel might be preparing an attack on Libya similar to its Oct. 1 air raid on PLO headquarters near Tunis.

In Cairo, Egyptian Defence Minister Abdul Halim Abu Ghazala said Egypt had no plans for military action against Libya over

last week's attacks.

"We have no intention of any military action against Libya or any of our neighbours," Field Marshal Abu Ghazala told reporters after talks with President Hosni Mubarak.

Asked whether Egypt would join the United States in military action against Tripoli, the minister said he had no information to indicate the U.S. intended to attack Libya.

"I cannot answer that question, which is hypothetical, unless you can confirm to me that they (the U.S.) will attack Libya. Then I can answer."

Libyan Radio said Sunday that Libya's people's congresses have decided to form suicide squads to confront "American imperialism."

The radio said the country's basic people's congresses have been holding emergency meetings "to discuss the American-Zionist threats against the Libyan people."

It said: "During the meetings, the people's congresses decided to become fighting units and suicide squads to give American imperialism and the Zionist entity sleepless nights and to confront their interests everywhere."

Syrian President Hafez Al Assad assured Col Qadhafi of

Syria's support in confronting "imperialist-Zionist" threats, Libya's official news agency, JANA, said on Sunday.

Mr. Assad made a telephone call to Col. Qadhafi on Saturday in which the Syrian leader told the Libyan colonel that "the material and moral resources of Syria would be put under the disposal of the Libyan Arab people in confronting the imperialist-Zionist threats," JANA said.

Israel Radio has reported that Libya was on a state of high alert.

The radio quoted its monitor Mickey Gurdus, who often is among the first to learn of news developments by listening in on radio conversations around the Middle East.

The reports said Libyan air force pilots were ready to take off at any time and anti-aircraft placements were being manned. It gave no further details.

Israeli intelligence sources believe Libyan and Syrian agents carried out the Rome and Vienna attacks, a London newspaper reported on Sunday.

The Sunday Times of London said agents of the two Arab nations allegedly behind the attacks used the name of Abu Nidal "merely as a cover."

The newspaper quoted anonymous Israeli intelligence sources

as saying Abu Nidal could not have carried out the twin attacks because he is ill with liver cancer and incapable of masterminding such a complex operation.

According to the Sunday Times sources, Abu Nidal, whose real name is Sabri Al Banna, has been treated for cancer in an East German hospital and now is living in retirement in either Tripoli, or Damascus.

The newspaper noted that the Italian government has expressed doubts that Abu Nidal's group was responsible for the attacks.

The report said the Israelis claim that the weapons used in the two attacks were delivered in the diplomatic bags of either the Libyan or Syrian embassies in Rome and Vienna and that agents working from those embassies helped the eight gunmen by providing intelligence and planning for the operations.

Other attacks were planned, but not carried out, in Paris, Brussels, Belgium, and Madrid, Spain, the Sunday Times said.

Mr. Turelki reiterated on Sunday Libya's denial of any involvement in the airport attacks.

In a radio interview with the British Broadcasting Corporation, Mr. Turelki said, "I think we have said clearly that Libya had nothing to do with it. We denied it."

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Gulf conflict ought to be addressed first

AN ARAB League Council meeting that was held in Tunis over the weekend addressed itself to dealing with the spread of Zionist influence in the black continent. The meeting heard Mr. Chadli Klibi, the Arab League secretary general, make a fervent appeal to all Arab states to take concerted moves and counter Israel's increasing presence in African states where its influence is adversely affecting the Arab Nation's interests. Today, foreign ministers from countries forming the Organisation of Islamic Conference are also expected to tackle Israel's aggressive policies against Islamic nations, but are more likely to devote most of their time to discussing the conflicts in the Gulf and Afghanistan and Israeli measures against Islamic holy places in Jerusalem. In a statement on the eve of the Fez parley OIC Secretary General Sharifuddin Pirzadeh expressed optimism over the meeting and urged Arab and Islamic nations to intensify their efforts for the sake of reaping fruitful results.

While we certainly share Mr. Klibi's deep concern over the re-emergence of Israel's presence in Africa and its spread in Asia and plans to establish diplomatic relations with Spain, we also would like to share Mr. Pirzadeh's optimistic views about the outcome of the Fez meeting.

Unfortunately though there are persisting indications about Israel's continued successes in Africa. These have come about not only through Israel's collaboration with the racist regime in Pretoria and U.S. support for the Jewish state, but also largely due to dwindling Arab financial assistance to poor African countries and persisting disputes and differences among Arab and Islamic nations costing them their credibility and rendering them weak and incapable of defending their rights and protecting their own interests.

It is a universal concept that Arab and Islamic nations hold almost identical views and have nearly the same interests and objectives. But it is rather difficult to interpret their failure to-date in embarking on meaningful and concerted action to protect their own rights and interests. The meeting in Fez ought first to pave the way for patching up differences among Arab and Islamic nations and end the Gulf conflict which is distracting attention from the focal issue of Palestine before contemplating measures to deal with Israel's success in Africa and other parts of the world.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Gulf war is the priority

FOREIGN MINISTERS from Islamic nations open a meeting in Fez on Monday to discuss the Iraq-Iran war among other sensitive issues that have been plaguing Arab and Islamic nations. The ministers no doubt realise the dangers threatening their countries because of the continuation of such conflicts and in view of the current plots hatched by Israel and its allies against their nation. Therefore it is only logical for these ministers to handle the Gulf conflict and other important issues which have a direct economic, political and social bearing on the Islamic people everywhere.

Needless to say the emergence of such will and the adoption of a number of constructive steps by the Arab ministers and their countries will have a beneficial effect on adjusting the strategic balance in our region and will be of help to the Arabs and their just cause. Ending the Gulf war is a priority among the subjects on the ministers' agenda because once the war is over all efforts would be directed towards dealing with the Israeli influence which has now spread in Africa and Asia.

Al Dustour: Israel stirs trouble in Lebanon

THE LEBANESE government found no other alternative but to resort to the United Nations Security Council and complain about Israel's recurrent attacks in southern Lebanon over the past few weeks. Israel's escalation of tension in the southern part of Lebanon and its acts of aggression, sometimes committed through Israeli-backed militias around Sidon and other regions, can be interpreted as a means for providing protection to Zionist settlers in the northern occupied Palestine.

Israel has of late been talking about enlarging what it calls a "security zone" in southern Lebanon in order to achieve that goal. It is true that the resistance activity against Israeli presence in the occupied territories have been increasing lately, but Israel's actions at this particular time stems from its evil desire to wreck attempts for national reconciliation among various groups in Lebanon.

A troubled Lebanon offers a golden chance for the Israelis to maintain their presence in the country, but a united Lebanon is bound to confront Zionist ambitions and end Israel's dreams.

Sawt Al Shaab: Just money is not enough

THE MILLIONS of dollars spent by the Arabs in Africa to stem the spread of Zionist influence in the black continent have obviously failed to achieve any result. Money alone cannot create allies or friends, but a wise policy, backed by funds and investments, can surely achieve that goal.

The Arabs should regard Africa as their natural supporter and their strategic depth and therefore, should re-examine their dealings with its nations if they truly desire to confront Zionist challenges. Following its 1973 exodus from Africa Israel embarked on the task of benefiting from past mistakes and lessons and finally succeeded in finding its way back to a number of African countries. Israel was helped in its endeavours by Arab failures to honour their commitments to African countries and by its own planning and the need by certain African nations of economic help, investments and technical assistance which could not be acquired from the Arabs. Israel, also benefited from the U.S. role in Africa and the negative impact which the Camp David accord left on the black continent. Now the

U.S. media care little for what happens in Lebanon

By Shafiq Al Hout

NEW YORK — Lebanon's bloody and tragic events that preceded the signing of the Damascus agreement were largely ignored by the American media. Several weeks ago, the so-called "war of flag" broke out in Lebanon, claiming the lives of tens and wounding hundreds of civilians. Despite the gravity of the situation, no single news item on what was going on in Lebanon was heard on the U.S. television or other media. Lebanese and Arabs living in New York were eager to know what was happening in Beirut or the remainder of Beirut. The only news about this fighting was heard through marginal comments on the ferocity and brutality of the Lebanese people who were killing each other for no sage reason. Some of the comments heard on the sidelines of fighting were Lebanese are killing their Lebanese brethren; let them practise their hobbies until they are bored of such meaningless and useless violence.

Had it not been for the British envoy Terry Waite, who happened to be there during the flag war, mediating with the kidnappers of American hostages and others to free their hostages, no Arab or Lebanese citizen here would have known about this new kind of fighting. One of the journalists accompanying the British archbishop's envoy said they were

very pleased when they heard from him that they were leaving Beirut to the United States in a few hours, despite the fact that such events attract the attention of the media. The journalists asked: But are the events important to the extent that they attract the media's attention? That was before, the archbishop's envoy said. Indeed, it is a tragedy that Lebanon's events were no longer of interest to the American media; but what is more tragic is that the

Lebanese are puzzled against what is happening in their country, they are so puzzled that they cannot even organise a rally or a seminar during which they can elucidate their cause. They do not even have the interest to do so. A Lebanese immigrant has asked me: "What subjects are we to explain and to whom? Sixty years ago we were talking about the Ottomans' tyranny and their persecution of Arabs, then there was talk about the Palestinians and the threats

they pose to Lebanon. Later on we talked about Israel and the Israelis, but nowadays we cannot put blame on anybody else or on aliens. It is no longer a secret who killed whom? Even if we here do not know why."

However, he added, "we still hear calls from Lebanese leaders, for unity and conciliation". He noted: "Silence is gold. Let's keep our dirty linen hung on our ropes."

Some time ago, I met with a

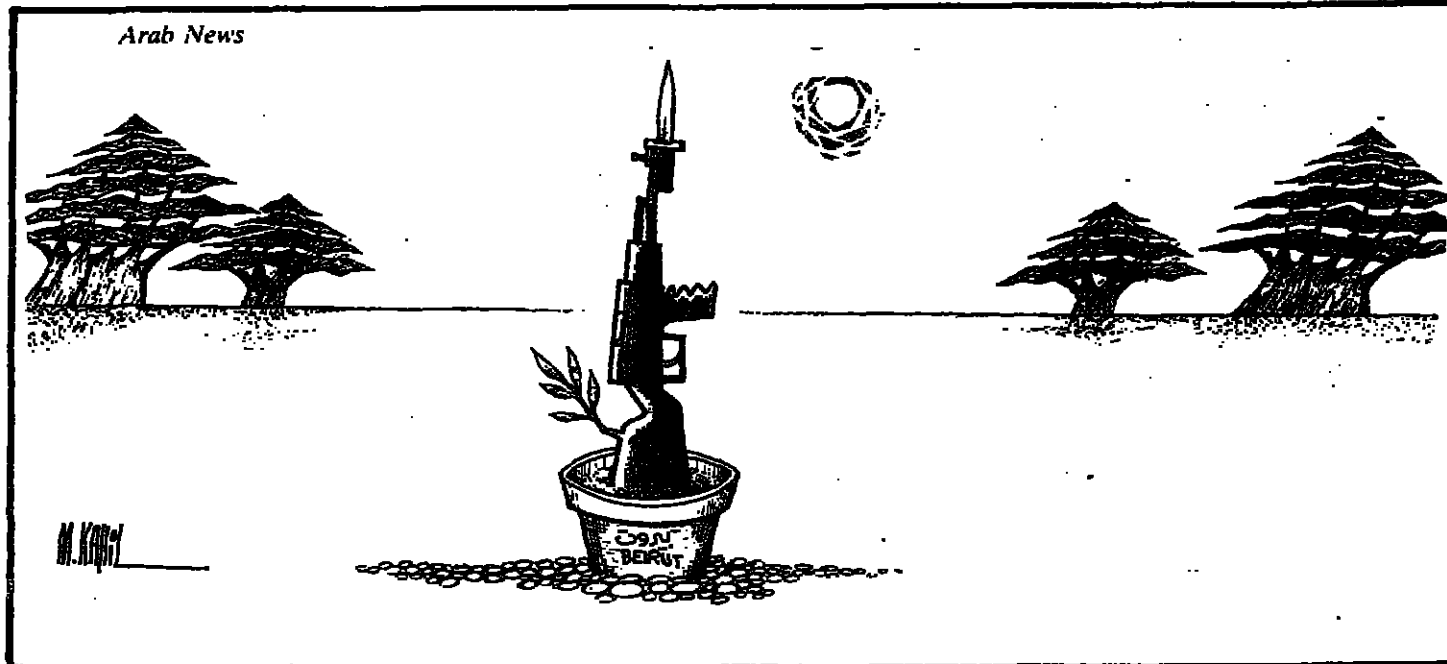
Lebanese official working at the Lebanese embassy and conveyed to him some of the complaints of the Palestinians living in the U.S. about the renewal of their Lebanese travel documents. He moaned, saying that some Lebanese themselves and even his relatives suffer from the same problem. Hearing this, I could only pray to God that Lebanon restore its health and overcome its ordeal.

Thereafter I went to the United Nations headquarters to see clo-

sely what draft resolutions Arab ambassadors had prepared for the 1985 session, on the Palestine and Middle East questions after week-long deliberations among these ambassadors who failed to reach an agreement. Their differences are marginal. Some were in favour of referring to the Jordanian-Palestinian accord while others were against it, or called for condemning it or even ignoring it. Similarly some blessed the Casablanca summit while others refused to. Some ambassadors accused others of practising intellectual terror, while others accused them of trying to impose hegemony over.

How poor these ambassadors really were! They have to stick to their capitals' positions. They are not in a position to change even a single letter from the text of the text they have received from their respective capitals. They tried hard to find an acceptable formula, without touching upon the stand of this capital or that. In fact they were embarking on an uneasy, if not impossible job. The ambassadors' sufferings cannot be alleviated except through an Arab summit, which should put the interest of the Arabs on top of all other interests.

The writer is a senior official of the Palestine Liberation Organisation. He wrote the above article while in New York in December.



Marcos sees himself as Philippines' only hope

By Graham Lovell

Reuter

MANILA — President Ferdinand Marcos, who marked 20 years in power on Monday, apparently believes that only he can save the Philippines from becoming another Vietnam, Kampuchea or Nicaragua.

But his hold on office is in danger. With a presidential election a few weeks down the road the opposition seems unexpectedly united, its campaign surprisingly vigorous.

Marcos called the election almost 18 months before his present six-year term expires. He wants a fresh mandate for his economic recovery programme and his campaign against a worsening rebellion.

The country has been in economic disarray for three years, especially since the August 1983 murder of opposition leader Benigno Aquino, whose 52-year-old widow Corason is challenging Marcos in the February 7 election.

Defeat for Marcos could be seen as an implicit public indictment of 26 people among them armed forces chief Fabian Ver, cleared of charges that they were involved in a military conspiracy to kill Aquino.

"Cory" Aquino swept onto the presidential ticket on a wave of popular emotion despite her own apparent reluctance and admitted political inexperience.

Marcos, who is 68, says he is "ashamed to run against a lady. It's degrading, very demeaning."

Thousands of people have turned out at the campaign rallies of "Cory" and her running mate, former Senator Salvador "Doy" Laurel. 57. Marcos has done little campaigning and there is little sign of action from his political machine.



Ferdinand Marcos



Corason Aquino

Some political analysts believe Marcos and his 75-year-old vice-presidential candidate, former Senator Arturo Tolentino, may not be fit to match the punishing campaign schedule that Aquino and Laurel have set themselves.

But Marcos brushed aside charges that he was unfit for another term because of failing health, telling an election rally: "They have been saying this since 1983. They said I am a cripple and cannot even walk straight... I am a champion and will act like a champion."

Marcos blames much of his country's difficulties on problems caused by world recession, a slump in demand and prices for Philippine products and a loss of confidence caused by adverse publicity after Aquino's murder.

His foes accuse him, his family and his businessmen friends, or "cronies," of plundering the country, of looting state corporations, of squandering money on showpiece enterprises, and of shattering away fortunes overseas.

Marcos has promised that if re-elected he will revitalise the country after generations of ine-

competence and foreign creditor banks. But against the long-term benefits that these might bring to 54 million Filipinos, there are immediate problems of sluggish, even negative growth, unemployment and social decay in cities and a contracting market for work overseas, an important source of foreign exchange.

An estimated 15,000 to 18,000 New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas are waging the only growing insurgency termed as "communist" in South-East Asia.

The army believes the NPA may be moving into the cities, including Manila. They say it is using the southern city of Davao as a laboratory to test urban guerrilla tactics.

Washington has warned Marcos that economic support might be jeopardised unless significant steps are taken in domestic reforms.

Under pressure from the United States, which has two large bases and a huge financial stake in the Philippines, the Marcos government promised to reform the armed forces to make it better able to defeat the insurgency.

But there is little evidence that the most urgent tasks have been fully addressed, including a major overhaul of the command structure and the retirement of several generals past normal pensionable age, many of them related by marriage or blood to Marcos and his family.

Congressional and popular domestic pressure appears to have ensured that independent observers will be allowed to keep an eye on voting and vote-counting.

This offers some assurance that the election might be more honest than in the past, when irregularities and mayhem by both sides have been the rule.

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Afghanistan's 'open-door' universities worry Pakistan

By Tom Heneghan

Reuter

TORKHAM, Pakistan — Mohammad Tahir was angry at being arrested only a few yards from Afghanistan and frustrated by all the fuss Pakistani frontier officials were making over him.

"I just want to study medicine," the 20-year-old protested when asked why he was illegally enrolled in the university at Jalalabad, only 40 miles beyond the dusty border post here. "I don't want to go to Moscow," he said several times.

But the armed militiamen who hauled him off the daily Peshawar-to-Jalalabad bus clearly did not believe it. They sent him back to Peshawar for interrogation.

The government here is getting increasingly worried by young Pakistanis like Tahir who are taking up offers of a free university education in Afghanistan and the Soviet Union.

It sees the project as a long-term plan to spread Communist ideas among its youth. "They're taking students who couldn't get into our medical schools and giving them degrees that we won't recognise," said an interior ministry official in Islamabad.

"Why should they take our third-raters?" he asked. "It's for brainwashing, not for education."

Afghanistan began offering free tuition, room and board more than two years ago, the official said, but the programme is only now reaching a size that has the government fretting.

The governor of North West Frontier Province (NWFP), Lieutenant-General Fazle Haq, announced last September that illegal graduates from Communist universities would be barred from government jobs in the province.

The federal government has not yet taken such a step, but Interior Minister Mohammad Aslam Khattak has accused Moscow of using grants and free housing to lure Pakistani students there.

Pakistan has cultural exchange programmes providing a few official scholarships to Communist countries. The Soviet embassy in Islamabad says the government does not use most of them.

But a growing number of students have been slipping across the border without permission to study in Jalalabad, a favourite place for NWFP students because instruction is in their native Pashtu. Some go on to Kabul, where classes are in Persian, and a few continue to Moscow, Soviet Central Asia and Eastern Europe.

According to Riaz Khan, who unlike Tahir has eluded arrest for over two years of travelling between Jalalabad and his home in Peshawar, students seeking admission to Jalalabad must belong to the left-wing National Democratic Party (NDP).

But their real interest is professional, not political. "If I could get admitted here, I would be back tomorrow," the 24-year-old told Reuters in Peshawar.

Officials at the NWFP home-

and tribal affairs ministry said they knew of only 164 students in the Riaz said the real number was far higher. He said about 400 Pakistanis were studying at Jalalabad medical faculty, compared to only 200 Afghans, and about 40 more were in engineering.

"The Afghans all belong to the Communist Party. About 50 of them work for Khad (the Afghan secret police)," he estimated. "Then, laughing, he added: 'Five per cent of the Pakistanis work for Khad and another 30 per cent for Pakistani intelligence.'"

But Riaz's smile disappeared when he was asked about Zul-fikar, another Peshawar student at Jalalabad arrested last year for spying and made to confess at a press conference in Kabul. "I didn't know him," he spluttered.

The war between U.S.-backed Muslim rebels and Soviet-Afghan forces, who have a large base at Jalalabad, is also never far away.

"Every day we see helicopter gunships firing away at the hills where they know the Mujahideen (Islamic warriors) are hiding," Riaz said. Rebels sometimes stop the Peshawar-Jalalabad bus, searching for Pakistanis, going to the Soviet Union.

"If they find one who is going to Moscow, they kill him."

About 300 Pakistanis are now enrolled at Kabul University, Riaz said, but officials there seem to be limiting admissions to keep it from becoming as overcrowded with Pakistanis as Jalalabad is.

Once in Kabul, the students are monitored by exiled Pakistani leftist Ajmal Khattak, who selects the brighter ones for sending on to Moscow and Eastern Europe, he added.

According to the conservative Karachi weekly Takbeer, over 500 have been sent through Kabul on Afghan passports this year. Some 335 were sent to the Soviet Union and a few dozen to Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, India and Poland.

It said 290 students have returned to Pakistan this year after 18 months of training in subversion and sabotage, though the Interior Ministry would neither confirm nor deny the claim.

Both Tahir and Riaz said there were no Soviet instructors in Jalalabad and medical students did not have to take Russian language courses or learn Marxist-Leninist philosophy. Those going to the Soviet Union have to take a year of Russian lessons in Kabul, where Soviet presence is more marked, or Moscow.

Many are put off by studying in Russian, but there are compensations. "In Jalalabad and in Kabul, the girls are Muslims," but in Russia, it is easy to get a girl.

Asked why they were taking such risks for a degree they know the government would not recognise, Tahir simply shrugged and refused to answer in front of his guards.

Riaz, talking with friends in a Peshawar video shop, was more open. "When I come back, maybe General Zia will be gone," he said, referring to President Mohammad Zia ul-Haq. "He hates this."

Official-turned-lobbyists come under fierce criticism in Washington circles

By Joan Mower

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Michael K. Deaver left his post as President Ronald Reagan's deputy chief of staff last May but still maintains his decades-old friendship with the president.

He also has picked up some new business along the way, representing interests in Washington of the Canadian government, a Korean trading company and a Panama-based sugar group.

It is just that type of relationship that has drawn the ire of congressional critics, who say that former officials such as Deaver are capitalising on their governmental connections for financial gain.

In essence, former high-level public servants are cashing in on knowledge and expertise obtained at taxpayer expense, said opposition Democratic Representative Mary Kaptur.

Sometimes, Kaptur said, the lobbyists' work may be at odds with the best interests of U.S. policy.

That argument is "ludicrous," said Stanton Anderson, a former deputy assistant secretary of state between 1973-75 who represents Haiti, Japan and Brazil. "American policymakers aren't going to change policy because someone calls them."

Justice Department figures tabulated by U.S. News and World Report magazine show that in 1984, U.S. lobbyists were paid

\$14.2 million by Japan, \$7.5 million by Canada; \$6.3 million by West Germany; \$5.4 million each by the Soviet Union and Ireland.

Michael K. Deaver and Associates receives an annual fee of \$105,000 from the government of Canada, which wants the United States to crack down on the utilities believed to be the source of acid rain.

Deaver also lists a Korean trading company and a Panama-based sugar group among his clients.

Although Deaver is still close to the Reagans, he told the Washington Post he sees no conflict with his new job.

"The Reagans are friends of mine. I talk to them about other things all the time," he said.

As for his clients, John Fieldhouse, a spokesman for the Canadian embassy, said his government is pleased with Deaver's advice on acid rain questions.

Deaver is not the only former Reagan administration official to turn to lobbying, the term used to describe efforts to influence government policy on behalf of a special interest group.

The firm of Black, Manafort, Stone and Stone is paid \$600,000 from Jonas Savimbi's rebel group in Angola.

As part of his work for Savimbi, Christopher Lehman, a former National Security Council staffer and the brother of Navy Secretary John Lehman, attends congressional hearings and contacts people in the administration han-

dling money. Lehman's goal is to get money for Unita, Savimbi's guerrilla group battling Angola's Pro-Soviet government.

The Socialist government in the Seychelles has retained Pete Teeley, Vice-President George Bush's former spokesman, and his partner for \$6,000 a month.

Teeley said he serves as the liaison man between the Seychelles government and the State Department.

"They have no ambassador here so I maintain regular contact with U.S. officials," he said. The Seychelles is an island nation in the Indian Ocean off the coast of East Africa.

Others once affiliated with the administration and now employed by foreigners include: Richard V. Allen, former national security adviser; Sheila Tate, Nancy Reagan's former press secretary; Langhorne Motley, former assistant secretary of state, and Les Janka, former White House deputy press secretary.

Motley described his duties for the Brazilian Shoe Manufacturers Trade Association as analysing and defining "the political climate and economic atmosphere" in the United States on shoe imports.

Last Dec. 17, Reagan vetoed a bill that would have restricted U.S. imports of non-rubber footwear to 60 per cent of the U.S. market for eight years.

Republicans are not the only former government officials handling accounts for foreigners.

Some big-name Democrats with clients abroad are former CIA Director William Colby, former arms control negotiator Paul Warnke and John West, former ambassador to Saudi Arabia.

The Justice Department requires foreign agents to file, but agency officials acknowledge the 850 registered agents do not reflect their true numbers.

Joseph Clarkson, head of the Foreign Agents' Office, says there are perhaps 30 per cent to 60 per cent more unregistered agents than registered agents. His agency rarely prosecutes violators, however, because of it doesn't have the staff to pursue investigations.

There also are a variety of government ethics laws on the subject, including one stipulating that former senior government employees must not contact ex-colleagues.

Democratic Representative Howard Wolpe has introduced legislation that would bar top-level officials from representing or advising a foreign concern for at least 10 years after leaving government service.

"What has happened is that the American government has become a finishing school for highly paid lobbyists for foreign interests," said Wolpe, chairman of the House of Representatives Africa Sub-committee.

"The question really is whether some of these foreign countries are getting their money's worth. They're buying the name."

John M. Mower

Sudanese hospitality starts to wear thin

By Jonathan Wright
Reuter

KHARTOUM — Sudan's traditional hospitality towards refugees has started to wear thin as the months pass without any significant fall in their numbers.

Sudanese have begun to complain of an intolerable burden on services, especially in the Ethiopian border region, which holds over 700,000 refugees from Tigre and Eritrea provinces.

Refugees from Chad, Uganda and Zaïre bring the total for Sudan up to about 1,160,000, few of whom expect to go home soon despite somewhat improved conditions in their native countries.

In an interview with Reuters, Foreign Minister Ibrahim Taha Ayoub spoke of growing "anti-refugee" sentiment in Sudan which he said some politicians were already exploiting for electoral purposes.

The issue is potentially explosive for the hard-pressed Khartoum government because of its international commitments to welcome and protect any refugee driven across Sudan's borders by civil disturbances at home.

The military government of Sudan's eastern region, one of the most vociferous proponents of early repatriation, has suggested dividing refugees into political cases and those forced to move by drought and food shortages at home.

Political cases could stay while the rest should leave as soon as their own governments can ensure adequate supplies, the governor, Major-General Mohammed Ali Mahdi Ali Osman, has said.

International refugee protection officials say the two categories are rarely distinct, while of the four main national groups only the Tigreans stand a good chance of going home safely in the near future.

The Eritrean refugees are close to unanimous in saying they want to stay in Sudan until their province on the Red Sea is at peace, still a remote hope after 24 years of war between the Ethiopian government and secessionist guerrillas.

The 123,000 Chadians in the west, victims of drought, tribal conflict and ineffective food distribution on their side of the border, are less of an imposition since

many share the language and tribal affiliations of their Sudanese neighbours.

In the south, some 3,700 of 250,000 Ugandan refugees went home voluntarily this year after the change of government in Kampala. The rest are closely watching developments.

In the meantime, the Sudanese government gives credence to rumours of further mass influxes, specifically of 200,000 Tigreans driven west by a second round of food shortages in the relatively barren east of their mountainous province.

Ayyoub said in the interview last week that fighting in Uganda was another source of concern because of its potential for provoking a large-scale exodus across the Sudanese border.

Local resentment of the refugees draws strength mainly from the pressures they impose on services like health and education and the competition for jobs from the few foreigners who manage to escape camps on the borders for the freedom of the cities.

The visibility of international aid to the refugees adds to dis-

content among the Sudanese, many of whom have been in almost equal need of extra food and medical attention. The average refugee gets three to five times as much aid as a Sudanese.

Major-General Osman said that in some schools in the east refugee children outnumber Sudanese. The new arrivals have brought diseases and generated inflation, he added.

The chief of police in the eastern province of Kassala told Reuters the foreigners posed severe security problems. Police had found weapons in the camps and Eritrean guerrillas had carried out a political assassination in his area, he said.

Interior Minister Abbas Madani told the Khartoum newspaper As-Sahafa that the refugees' uncontrolled movements exacerbated urban problems, adding his ministry would move to deter migration and search out refugees who have slipped into towns.

Refugees already need permits to travel beyond the vicinity of their camps. Those who make it to Khartoum or Port Sudan can only find regular employment if their

papers are in order.

In some of the newer camps the authorities discourage any tendency to put down roots by stopping the refugees keeping domestic animals or planting crops on even the smallest patch of ground outside their tents.

The trial here of former vice-president Omar Al Tayeb for his role in the evacuation of Ethiopian Jews to Israel from Eastern Sudan has also cast suspicion on organisations aiding refugees and indirectly on the status of refugee itself.

Soon after the trial opened in October the government suspended all refugee resettlement programmes, dashing the hopes of the few who qualify under the tight immigration quotas of Canada, the United States and Western Europe.

A bright spot is the imminent return home of tens of thousands of Tigreans whose relatives have reaped a good harvest in the fertile West of Tigre. A first batch of some 55,000, mainly heads of families, left eastern Sudan in April and May to take advantage of the best rains in years.

'Blood wedding' haunts Spanish couple

By Leslie Crawford
Reuter

NIJAR, Spain — More than half a century has passed, but time has failed to heal the wounds of two Andalusian peasants whose tragic betrothal became the subject of Federico Garcia Lorca's modern Spanish classic "Blood Wedding."

Paquita Canada and Casimiro Perez were to be married on July 22, 1928. On the night of their wedding, while the guests were feasting at her father's farmstead, Paquita fled with her cousin Francisco Montes.

They were ambushed before reaching the nearby village of Nijar. Francisco was brutally murdered and Paquita was left half-strangled by the roadside, her wedding finery torn and blood-spattered.

The story has become part of the folklore of this parched and poverty-stricken region of southern Spain. Andalusia's shepherds still sing the ballad of the "Crime of Nijar" which inspired Lorca to write "Blood Wedding" in 1933.

The spurned groom, Casimiro, now 82, married many years later. Paquita, ousted by the shame she brought on her family, became a recluse and speaks to nobody but a niece looks after her in a solitary cottage.

Sitting on his verandah in the small seaside hamlet of San Jose, Casimiro answers the unwelcome queries of the curious with barely audible monosyllables.

No, he does not want to talk about the wedding. No, he has never read the play or even heard of Lorca, who grew up among the peasants of Andalusia and was murdered by fascists in Granada at the outbreak of the 1936-39 civil war.

"It's all been said," the old man replies curtly before turning his head away.

"Ruin befell them all," says an ancient woman in widow's weeds. Her words echo round the abandoned farmstead of El Fraile, the most prosperous estate of the region at the time of Paquita's wedding.

"People came to El Fraile from miles around," remembers Tio Joaquin, a soft-spoken 90-year-old grandfather who can barely see through fading blue eyes.

"Two lambs were killed to feed the guests and the women made honey drops and sugared almonds and toasted chickpeas," he says.

Another wedding guest, Lolo Gonzalez, recalls: "Paquita was frankly ugly. She was lame and had buck teeth, but because of her disability, her father bestowed her with a dowry that was the envy of every girl in the parish."

Joaquin says the match was ill-fated from the start.

"The problem was that Paquita did not love Casimiro," he explains. "The match was arranged by her elder sister, Carmen, who persuaded her brother-in-law to marry Paquita to keep the lands of her dowry in the family."

It was past midnight when the bride was discovered to be missing," the old man said. "The wedding feast broke up in turmoil, but those who knew of Paquita's love for her cousin had little doubt of what had happened."

Paquita's family abandoned El Fraile because of the scandal.

Randa Habib's Corner

Why bother trying

MANY NEW pizza, hamburger and all kind of fast-food and take-away shops have opened their doors in Amman. Some even proudly carry international names. Unfortunately very few are worth the trouble of trying what they offer.

The problem does not concern only the quality of food, but the way they treat the customer. One of those new pizza places is the best example. The place is very nicely decorated; cosy corners are available for clients. You get there full of hope. You read that you can have there your pizza or take it home. You choose to take it away. You then make your choice of the kind and size of the pizza. Once you decide you want the small size "just to try," the manager will answer "No, if it is take-away, you must take the big one."

You argue a little with him, but then you give up as the manager tells you "that is the way it is, take it or leave it." You take it.

And, as if it is not enough, while they are putting your pizza in the box, the manager starts mumbling: "I hate take-aways. You know how much this carton costs me? 80 fils each...." You learned your lesson, so next week you decide to skip the take-away and to have your pizza there. It is Friday, and you take your children along. You get there at noon. The same manager looks at you with an expression of horror. "But Sir, we are not open before 1 p.m. We cannot receive you now."

You try to convince him that you have hungry children and that as his place is out of town it wouldn't be worthwhile for you to go and come back.

"I don't give a damn," he answers. "And by the way, I don't like very much the idea of having children in my new pizza-shop."

Journal's apology troubles the press

By Alex S. Jones

NEW YORK — A recent apology to a Singapore court by the editor of The Asian Wall Street Journal for an editorial has raised some troubling journalistic questions, according to journalism and rights organisations.

In particular, the apology has touched off discussion on the appropriate response when a foreign court challenges the editorial freedom of an American news organisation publishing abroad. It has also focused scrutiny on the degree of press freedom in Singapore.

On Nov. 19, Fred Zimmerman, editor and publisher of The Asian Wall Street Journal, apologised to the high court in Singapore for any contempt of court caused by an editorial that appeared Oct. 17. The apology was made at a hearing on contempt charges, prompted by The Asian Wall Street Journal and several other parties. The case is still pending.

The disputed editorial described "what many Singaporeans believe is official harassment" of opposition political figures, and particularly examined a series of court actions brought against Joshua B. Jeyaretnam, the first opposition politician to be elected to Singapore's Parliament.

"We don't know if Mr. Jeyaretnam is guilty," it said, "but even if he were, many Singaporeans wouldn't believe it because court actions, and especially libel suits, have long been used in Singapore against opposition politicians."

Several spokesmen for journalism and human rights groups have speculated that the apology may have stemmed from a combination of economic concern for preserving the Journal's printing and distribution system in Singapore and editorial concern for preserving editorial access to Singapore, both of which might have been in jeopardy.

But the apology may have sent "a dangerous message" that could damage efforts by news organisations to fight curbs on press freedom, said Felice D. Gaer, executive director of the International League for Human Rights.

Dana Bullen, executive director

of the World Press Freedom Committee, said: "In Asia, an apology goes a long way to square things. But I'd say that apologising for doing the job that journalists are supposed to do certainly would be an unfortunate precedent, and I hope this does not mean that newspapers will tailor news coverage or editorial comment in this area."

Leonard R. Sussman, executive director of Freedom House, a rights organisation in New York, said: "It's a hard call, and it points up two sets of standards, one that The Wall Street Journal has in the United States, and one that it faces overseas. And because of the different standards, the moral question is somewhat different."

Bilahari Kausikan, press secretary at the Singapore Embassy in Washington, said the apology was probably made because The Asian Wall Street Journal's charges were "patently false."

Lawrence Armour, a spokesman for Dow Jones & Co., the parent company that owns The Wall Street Journal and The Asian Wall Street Journal, said the company would have no comment while court action was pending.

According to several journalism and rights organisations, the contempt charges are part of a well-established pattern in which the Singapore government periodically demonstrates the limits of criticism that it will tolerate.

"It's a signal to the entire foreign press corps and internal press corps that the government has its limits," the head of the International League for Human Rights said.

Editor imprisoned in Nepal

Nepalese authorities have imprisoned a newspaper editor for writing an "objectionable" editorial, the state news agency said Thursday. Agence France-Presse reported from Kathmandu.

Bhupandhi Pant, editor and publisher of Sapta Gandaki, a weekly published in Pokhara, was arrested recently under the State Offences Act. He was charged with misquoting the name of Uyen Aishwarya Rajya Laxmi Devi Rana — New York Times Service.

Hollywood finds it tough going in China

By Edward Kerr
Reuter

CANTON, China — "If I had known it was going to be this hard, I would never have started," says Raffaella de Laurentiis. "It is not a happy experience."

"It is 'Taiwan', the first American film to be shot in China. De Laurentiis is its disillusioned producer."

"It's one in the morning and rain is beating down on the old warehouse on an island in the Pearl river, an hour's boatride downstream from Canton."

Outside, the rain hisses off the powerful electric lamps illuminating a mock-up of Canton's early 19th-century foreign settlement, producing a glow visible for miles around.

Bundled up in a skiing jacket in a rain-soaked office, de Laurentiis fumes over this latest interference in the shooting schedule and wonders if it is all worthwhile.

Rain, wind, fog and tides have all made life difficult for de Laurentiis and her 150-strong film crew. The ongoing element, though, is a war of attrition with Chinese bureaucracy.

Already, for various moral and political reasons, the Chinese have ordered deletion of key parts of the script, including three bedroom scenes which will now be shot in Hong Kong.

"What worries them is sex and historical inaccuracy," says de Laurentiis. "They have certainly restricted us artistically. They are always checking the script."

The \$25 million film, based on a best-selling novel by James Clavell, focuses on the part played in the founding of Hong Kong by free-wheeling British opium traders after their expulsion from Canton in 1839. Australian actor Bryan Brown "Breaker Morant," "The Thorn Birds" plays the lead.

Canadian director Daryl Duke planned to open the film with a pan of the modern skyline of Hong Kong, due to be handed back to China in 1997.

"When the Chinese saw that in the script, they just went crazy," says de Laurentiis. "To them it was like saying Hong Kong is a good thing, that these people, the smugglers and pirates, were a good thing. They said we should start by showing the poverty in Hong Kong, the drug addicts."

"They don't make movies here for fun," she says. "They don't understand that we want to make movies for fun. We did not come here to make a historical movie, we came to make an adventure movie."

It took de Laurentiis 11 months of negotiations and nine trips to China to win the right to shoot in Canton and in Zhuhai special economic zone, next to Portuguese-administered Macao, where the film-makers have re-created early Hong Kong.

Save for a couple of quick business trips, she has been in China since May. Filming is due to continue in China until the end of January when shooting moves to Macao and Hong Kong.

Dealings with Chinese officials have not been made easier by the uproar in the United States surrounding the film "Year of the Dragon," produced by her father, Dino de Laurentiis. This deals with crime in American Chinatowns and has been widely criticised for being anti-Chinese.

"That film caused us enormous problems," said de Laurentiis. "The Chinese really got paranoid about it. They saw the name de

Laurentiis and thought, well..."

The film-makers thought they had a deal which would allow for short halts in shipping on the river — one of China's main transport arteries — to ensure that its shabby, though recognisably 20th-century, cast of rags, barges and freighters would not suddenly loom into a 19th-century high seas drama.

When it came time to shoot, the Chinese demanded \$500,000 to halt shipping. "They ended up with \$100,000," says de Laurentiis.

The film-makers fared a little better with the operators of the bamboo-shoot pickle factory next door. Its management had decided, apparently, that having a Hollywood-style film set next door was bad for business and that compensation was in order.

"We gave them \$7,000," says de Laurentiis. "They wanted a lot more but we outsourced them. We covered their pickle barrels with baskets so we didn't have to move them."

The film deal is worth about \$5 million to China, she says. About 270 Chinese are employed on the set.

"But of the five million, there is 750,000 you will never see on the screen," she says. "That was just for the chops (seals) and permits for the honour of shooting in China."

Duke concedes that much of the film could have been shot elsewhere. But, he says, "this place has elements you just can't get anywhere else.... the people, the look of the river and landscape, the ability to cast an 800-900 Chinese crowd."

De Laurentiis says Mexico and Yugoslavia were also in the running for the film but she opted for the chance to capture some of the flavour of the area where it all happened. Now, she says, she's not sure it was such a great idea.

Workers supplied by China to help on the film are not up to international standards, she says, and there are different attitudes towards time and money.

"I don't get the impression they are trying to learn anything from us," she says. "In fact, I think they resent us. I'm sure they are as anxious for us to go as I am to go."

Under terms of the contract, the film will not be released in China.

International timber treaty remains homeless

Members of the fledgling International Tropical Timber Agreement cannot agree on where to put the organisation's headquarters. Unless a compromise can be found, the treaty may fall apart. Ronald van der Giesen is a research associate specialising in forestry with the International Institute for Environment and Development. R.C. Sabatier is senior editor of Earthscan.

By Ronald van der Giesen and R.C. Sabatier

LONDON — Members of the fledgling International Tropical Timber Agreement (ITTA) have reached an impasse. They have failed for a second time to agree on a location for the organisation's headquarters, or on an executive director.

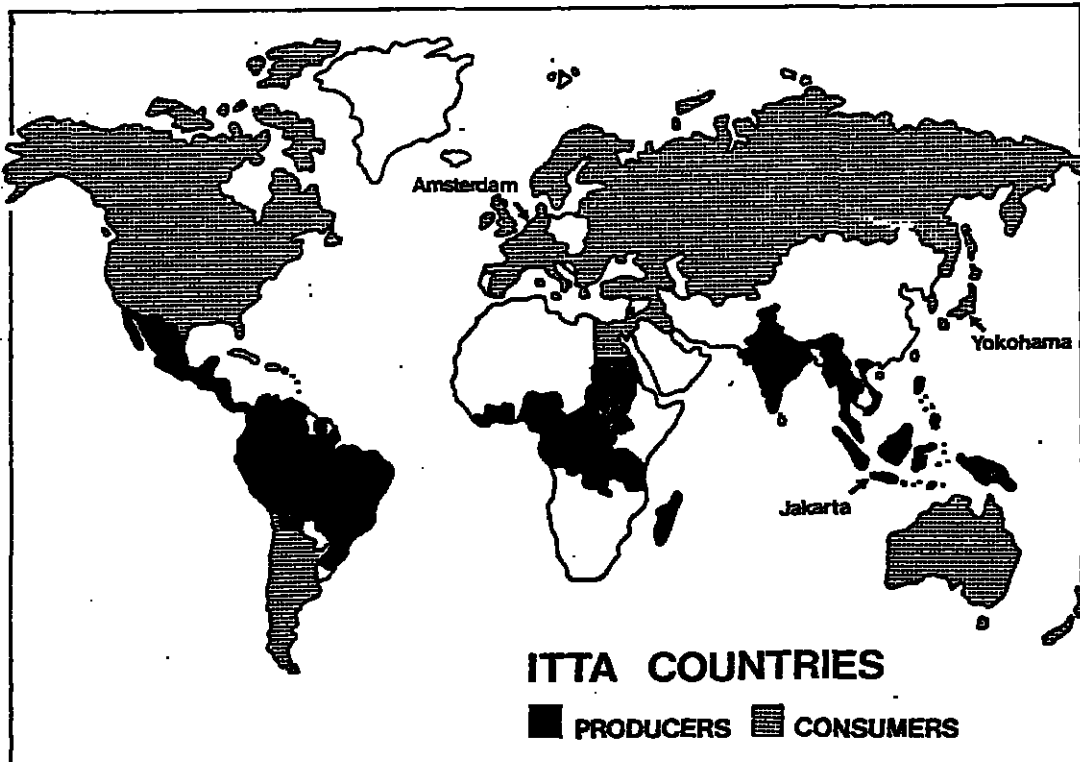
Members remain officially optimistic that these deadlocks will be resolved. At their meeting in late November, they at least managed to agree to meet again in the first half of 1986. Unless they agree then on a headquarters and on a director, the fragile ITTA could fall apart. (Current candidates for the headquarters site are Amsterdam, Jakarta and Yokohama.)

There have been many attempts to establish some kind of global fund or authority to monitor and foster the rational harvesting of forest resources. Of these, only the ITTA seems likely to make any significant impact on the management of the international trade in tropical timber.

The international timber agreement evolved over more than a decade of cautious negotiations between consumers and producers. Monitored by the United Nations Commission for Trade and Development (UNCTAD), it is primarily a trade agreement.

But unlike other such agreements, it envisages the sustainable development and environmentally sound management of the commodity which it seeks to regulate. There is much scope for such management, given that 96 per cent of the world's tropical forests are still subject to uncontrolled exploitation.

The new timber organisation has met in council twice, in Geneva in July and November of this year. Each time delegates hoped that the basic organisational questions of headquarters location and choice of executive director could be settled, so that the business of forest management could begin. But, on each occasion, the



unwieldy politics typical of international commodity agreements got in the way.

Japan, importer of 40 per cent of all traded tropical timber, insists that the headquarters be in Yokohama. The North American and European group of importers

prefer Amsterdam. Asian timber exporters, chief among them Malaysia and Indonesia, want Jakarta.

Each location has its supporters from among the 37 ITTA members, but none so far has managed to gain a simple majority of the distributed votes. Votes are allocated by means of a complex formula, with producers dividing 1,000 votes in a manner which takes account of the export value of their timber trade, and the area of forest they possess. Thus Latin America, which has only 7 per cent of the tropical timber trade, receives additional votes because it has 70 per cent of the world's tropical forests.

Each consumer nation gets 10 votes when it joins, and an additional number calculated according to the volume of its timber imports. Japan, with 398, has more votes than any other single consumer nation, and needs the support of only a few other countries to swing the balloting in its way. Instrumental in the process of creating the timber agreement, the Japanese want to play a major role in the organisation.

But the other producer and consumer blocks appear equally committed to ensuring that their interests are well served within the ITTA. At its most recent meeting, the council resorted to secret balloting, a procedure which UNCTAD, in its caretaker role in many sensitive trade negotiations, has not found necessary since 1972.

Even when Latin American producer nations withdrew Rio de Janeiro as a proposed headquarters site, the deadlock could not be resolved.

Though interest in the timber agreement and the problems of deforestation which it attempts to solve still runs high, time is running out for the ITTA. To date, its administrative expenses have been met by a \$275,000 special advance from the UN General Assembly. This money has been used to hold the Geneva meetings, but is only a loan. ITTA members will have to come up with funds to pay back the loan, and to finance their next meeting.

The fact that they have agreed to hold a third meeting indicates that the ITTA members feel that their problems can be solved. As UNCTAD tropical timber officer Ulrich Cording observes: "There is a lot at stake for individual members of the agreement, and so they have strong feelings about it. Fortunately, interest in the problem of deforestation which the agreement attempts to tackle is also very strong."

Given the lengthy deliberations which were necessary to bring about the ITTA in the first place, it would be rash to expect any sudden unanimity among its members. But until basic administrative decisions are made, the agreement will remain in limbo, and extended delays could destroy it — Earthscan feature.



The world's tropical rainforests: Will international talks ensure their sustainable development? (photo by Sean Sprague/Earthscan)

Liverpool actor recreates Lennon

By Paul Majendie
Reuter

LONDON — Five years after John Lennon was gunned down in New York, a young Liverpool actor has recreated the former Beatle "warts and all" both for American television and on the London stage.

"I was happy to capture the spirit of him. I don't try to hide anything. That wouldn't be right," said 24-year-old actor Mark McGann whose portrayal of the murdered pop star has won praise from Lennon's widow Yoko Ono.

McGann was born and brought up in Liverpool just two miles from where Lennon lived. Like Lennon, he was a nonconformist at school, played in a pop group in his early teens and "loved to do raucous rock and roll."

He sings in the rasping Lennon style and head turn when he walks down the street wearing "granny" spectacles like Lennon did.

So it was perhaps inevitable that he should end up playing his childhood hero both in the NBC television film "John and Yoko: A Love Story" and on the West End stage in a British musical biography charting the tumultuous life of the rebel Beatle.

The four-million-dollar tel-

evision special, due to be shown in the United States in December, was made with the full approval of Yoko Ono.

McGann told Reuters in an interview: "Yoko has seen the film and is very pleased with it. She said John would have been pleased the part had gone to a Liverpool guy."

The part was originally given to young English actor Mark Chapman who was dropped after the producers decided the choice was too macabre and gruesome a coincidence.

Another man named Mark Chapman was convicted for killing Lennon in December 1980 outside the Dakota apartment building in New York where he and Yoko Ono lived.

When offered the part, McGann decided the best epitaph he could offer the singer he had idolised was to give a forthright, down-to-earth performance.

He said he sought to capture a "cantankerous, often aggressive, very feeling genius, a bad judge of character, an extremely brave man. In fact it was wars and all."

On location in New York, "hundreds of people gathered in the space of half an hour outside the Dakota when we were filming," he said.

"It was pretty frightening. People kept wanting to touch me. It was a different kind of adulation. I had bodyguards. It was all a bit weird," he added.

McGann sees Lennon as "a macho guy who was in a constant battle with the world until he faced up to the Beatles. The best thing that ever happened to him was Yoko Ono."

"She was not responsible for the breakup of the Beatles. This film destroys that myth. It puts the record straight," he added.

He went direct from filming into the stage musical "Lennon" which was first produced at the Liverpool Everyman Theatre and has now come to London for a six-month run.

McGann, preparing in his Astoria Theatre dressing room to appear as the young Lennon, confessed: "I do worry about getting tired and stale."

Sucking throat lozenges to conserve his throat for a mammoth three-hour show with 45 songs in it, he said: "You can always find different layers in his character. It was so vast."

His resemblance to Lennon is striking and McGann recounts how marked the effect must have been on Sean Lennon, the 10-year-old son of John and Yoko.

Becker beats Wilander in Young Masters tennis final

WEST BERLIN (R) — Boris Becker turned in one of the most devastating displays of his sensational career Sunday to beat Mats Wilander of Sweden 6-1, 7-6, 6-0 in the final of the Young Masters Tennis Tournament.

The 18-year-old Wimbledon champion not only retained his title, he also chalked up his third successive win against Wilander, the world's number three and 1985 French Open winner.

Becker began the match with two aces and he left Wilander looking out of his class in an opening set of near-perfection.

The West German normally relies on his booming serve and vicious forehand but against Wilander his repertoire included a series of astute lobs and superbly judged passing shots.

Though Becker played many brilliant matches in 1985 during his meteoric rise to world number

six, few were better than this demolition of Wilander.

The Swede said he had never seen Becker play better than in the first and third sets. "I couldn't vary my tactics because it's not easy to do anything against Boris Becker. It's my last young masters but he will win it a few times more," he said.

Wilander managed to get into the game in the second set as Becker lost some of his sharpness and the Swede broke for the only time in the match when the West German was serving at 5-4.

The Swede led 3-1 in the tie-break but Becker kept fighting and finally took it 8-6.

Boniek leads Roma to victory against Atalanta

ROME (R) — Polish midfielder Zbigniew Boniek led Roma to a goal-scoring spree against Atalanta in the Italian First Division Sunday.

Boniek, who moved from Juventus to Roma this season, scored two fine goals to set up Roma's 4-0 defeat of visiting Atalanta, who have not won in the capital for 36 years.

The win moved Roma up one place to third in the table on 20 points, one behind Napoli who drew 1-1 with Como Sunday thanks to an 84th minute penalty by Diego Maradona.

Struggling Avellino slowed down Juventus' rate of success when they held the European champions to a goalless draw. Goalkeeper Mariano Coccia was the Avellino hero, several times frustrating Michel Platini with superb saves.

But Juventus, who have dropped only five points in 16 games, still boast a six-point lead.

Boniek opened the floodgates against Atalanta in the 44th minute after running on to a pass from international full back Sebastiano Nela. He scored again from the edge of the penalty area in the 60th minute.

Giuseppe Giannini and Roberto Pruzzo were the other Roma marksmen. But the Romans' triumph was marred by clashes on the terraces where police surrounded a small group of fans who had been throwing objects.

Kasparov reportedly plans to refuse rematch

MOSCOW (AP) — World Chess Champion Garry Kasparov has decided to refuse to play the rematch granted to deposed titleholder Anatoly Karpov, a chess source said Sunday.

The source, speaking on condition he not be further identified, said Kasparov announced his decision at a lecture Saturday night in a Moscow sports club and confirmed his refusal in a conversation after the lecture.

Kasparov appeared confident that the World Chess Federation, known by its French acronym FIDE, would not revoke his title if he didn't play against his Soviet compatriot, the source said.

FIDE President Florencio Campomanes has said Kasparov must say by Monday whether he wants to play the rematch in London or Leningrad, the two cities that have bid for the contest scheduled to start Feb. 10.

Karpov has already said he wants to play in Leningrad. Contacted by telephone and asked whether he had made a decision about the rematch, Kasparov said, "I will not choose a town, I will do nothing."

Pressed for more specific comment, he said, "for the time being, that's enough. I will talk to you after (Monday's deadline). I've already said that I don't think it (the rematch) is legal."

The rematch was granted to Karpov under new FIDE rules adopted for the championship tournament that he lost Nov. 9. It is the latest of the controversies that swirled around the world title series since the semifinals round that was originally scheduled for summer 1983.

Karpov and Kasparov began playing for the title in September 1984. The match was halted after a record 48 games, with the score

at 5-3 following Kasparov's dramatic comeback from a 5-0 from a 5-0 deficit.

Restarted in September 1985, the series ended with Kasparov unseating Karpov with a 13-11 victory.

Kasparov denounced the rematch the next day, saying it was bad for chess and might force him to play four championship contests in two years.

The next title round is scheduled for late this year, although Karpov has said it will be postponed until early 1987 to accommodate the rematch.

Chess champions used to defend their titles every three years, but FIDE changed the cycle to two years after Karpov defeated Soviet defector Viktor Korchnoi in 1981. Karpov first won the title in 1975 when American Bobby Fischer, then reigning champion, refused to defend his title.

The chess source said Kasparov, 23, appeared at the Spartak Sports Club of Moscow on Saturday to deliver a lecture before hundreds of chess fans.

He said he decided not to play the rematch and he is sure that he won't be disqualified when the FIDE Executive Council meets on Jan. 13, "to set up final arrangements for the contest, the

source said. "Garry thinks that he was 90 per cent of the public opinion in the chess world behind him," he said.

The source quoted Kasparov as saying, "Karpov can only beat me through bureaucratic tricks (if) I am disqualified, then I will challenge him again in December and I will beat him then."

Karpov and Kasparov have become bitter rivals since Campomanes, a close friend of Karpov, decided to halt the first round of the championship in February. Kasparov accused Campomanes of favoritism and has since called for the FIDE membership to place him as president of the chess organization.

The debates over the recently ended championship series began when the Soviet Chess Federation refused to send Kasparov to the United States to play a scheduled semifinal match with Korchnoi, and to send former world champion Vasily Smyslov to Abu Dhabi to play Hungarian grandmaster Zoltan Ribli.

Both Soviets were initially disqualified, but later reinstated by FIDE for matches that took place in London. Both of the Soviets won, and Kasparov then defeated Smyslov in Lithuania for the right to challenge Karpov.

Cheever wins N.Zealand Grand Prix

AUCKLAND, New Zealand (AP) — American Ross Cheever won his second New Zealand Grand Prix on Sunday, despite an infected hand and weariness brought on by medication.

The hand, with which Cheever changed gears almost 1,000 times in the 40-lap race, was grazed some time ago on the side of his car. An injection to relieve the infection caused Cheever more

trouble than the injury.

"I didn't think about the hand as I was driving and it was no real trouble," he said. "The injection made me feel a little sleepy."

Cheever, 21, won the Formula Mondial event by almost a lap from Ted Prappas, a 25-year-old American, and New Zealander Paul Radisich, 22.

Cheever's victory followed his gamble to continue driving on

slick, dry weather tires through heavy rain which soaked the Pukekohe Circuit.

The first 17 laps were run in dry conditions, and Cheever led over Ken Smith and Jeff MacPherson.

When the rain came, he opted to stay with his slick tires. While rivals slid off the track or came into the pits for rain tires, he increased his lead.

"With 14 laps to go, I thought about coming in for rain tires, but I decided not to," Cheever said. "I was lucky that Paul Radisich came out behind me a lap down after changing tires because there is no way you can pass in the straight with the spray thrown up."

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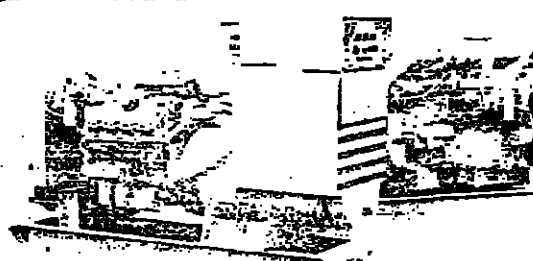
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Tel: 675573
DECEPTION
(Colour)

Performances: 3:30, 6:00, 8:30

Egyptians face hard times in 1986

By Kate Dowling
Reuters

CAIRO — Egypt faces a New Year of austerity as the government cautiously applies an economic squeeze to pay off its crippling foreign debts.

Egypt's economy has been plagued by a trend of declining oil revenues, falling cash remittances from Egyptian workers abroad and a dwindling tourist trade which Western bankers say is expected to continue in 1986.

In an attempt to conserve hard currency, the government has frozen cash accounts of locally acquired funds for a year to prevent an exodus of capital and has banned imports of luxury goods.

It has also raised overseas air fares by 60 per cent to discourage Egyptians from going abroad. It decreed that air fares be calculated using a higher floating exchange rate of 1.35 Egyptian pounds to the dollar instead of the rate used for official transactions of 0.83 pounds to the dollar.

But the modest pace of reforms has disappointed Western bankers, who expected radical measures after the appointment of economist Ali Lotfi as prime minister last September.

"No serious attempt has been made to do away with the costly policy of subsidising basic foods and commodities, despite prompting by the creditors such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the United States."

Once a net exporter of food, Egypt now imports 60 per cent of its edible needs and offers subsidised foodstuffs to a fast-

growing population that is prone to riot if prices go up.

The government had to rescind increased food prices in 1977 in the face of widespread rioting.

Subsidies on commodities, fuel, electricity and other services already cost more than \$5 billion a year and population growth is outstripping food production.

The population of about 49 million is increasing by 2.7 per cent a year, while farm output is rising by just two per cent.

"Unless they stop having babies, then all their economic reforms will come to nothing," one Western banker said.

But Muslim fundamentalists opposed to family planning are hindering efforts to introduce population control.

Mr. Lotfi says he will cancel subsidies to the wealthy while protecting people on low income. The average Egyptian earns 75 pounds a month — barely \$40 at the black market rate.

With the 1985-86 budget deficit ballooning to \$5.7 billion, Mr. Lotfi has ordered cuts in government spending, limited state-sponsored travel and warned of more price rises.

He has also announced plans to abolish the multi-tiered foreign exchange system and set a unified price for the pound, which in effect would be a currency devaluation.

Apart from the exchange rate for official transactions and the floating rate, there is also an official book-keeping rate of 0.70 pounds to the dollar and a rate of 0.40 for trade with the Soviet Bloc.

The IMF, using the book rate, estimates Egypt's debt at \$31 billion — \$632 for every man, woman and child.

President Hosni Mubarak has called for voluntary contributions to help pay off the debt, and judging by daily press reports, millions of pounds have been donated.

The end of the oil boom has meant fewer jobs for Egyptians in producer states in the Arabian peninsula. Remittances from expatriate workers are estimated by more than \$3 billion a year — and most goes into the black market.

The worldwide slump in oil prices is also hurting the Egyptian economy. Egypt sells nearly 300,000 barrels of crude oil a day, representing 60 per cent of total exports of about \$4.5 billion.

The government has delayed awarding contracts for Egypt's first two nuclear reactors, likely to cost about \$2.4 billion. Bankers say it is reluctant to commit short-term funds to a long-term project at this stage.

Hopes that income from tourism would make up for the shortfall in foreign exchange revenue have been dashed after a disastrous tourist season.

Visitors were scared away by the seizure of the Italian liner Achille Lauro by gunmen off Egypt in October.

Income from tourism in 1985 plunged to just \$300 million — half the previous year's figure. One pessimistic banker concluded that what Egypt needed to cure its economic ills "is not medicine but surgery."

OAPEC urges penalties for tanker pollution

KUWAIT (R) — The Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) called Sunday for penalties against tankers that pollute the shores of Arab states.

"Heavy fines should be imposed on tankers that pollute the waters near Arab shores," OAPEC said in its January bulletin.

Arab states should give urgent attention to environmental protection measures controlling discharge of tanker ballast and coordinate steps to control marine pollution arising from tanker operations and accidents, it added in an editorial.

The Kuwait-based OAPEC groups Algeria, Bahrain, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia and the United Arab Emirates. Egypt was suspended over its 1979 peace treaty with Israel.

The bulletin also called for a special study of pollution caused by industrialisation and the spread of car ownership in the Arab World.

"The Arab countries have as yet paid insufficient attention to the air pollutants emitted from smokestacks and motor vehicles," it said.

OAPEC called on national industries and state agencies to reduce air pollution levels to conform with international standards, as long as this can be done at acceptable cost.

The sharp rise in the number of vehicles, and consequently in fuel consumption, underlined the need for full-scale research into the effect on the environment of leaded gasoline, it said.

The aim should be to reduce lead content or replace lead with other octane-boosters and encourage substitution of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) — an abundant resource in many Arab countries — for gasoline in some types of vehicles.

OAPEC called for the formation of a special anti-pollution group to conduct research and information programmes, and draw up legal standards for the different types of pollutants.

Kuwaiti aide says future belongs to OPEC

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait's Oil Minister Sheikh Ali Al Khalifa Al Sabah was reported Sunday as saying OPEC, which owns two-thirds of world crude reserves, would eventually regain control of the oil market.

"The future belongs to OPEC (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries)," he told the Kuwaiti weekly Al-Risalah.

He blamed non-OPEC producers, who have boosted output sharply to take advantage of cutbacks by the 13-nation OPEC group in a bid to prop up prices, for contributing to the current oil glut and weak prices.

But despite the soft market, Kuwait had secure outlets for its oil and had no difficulty in selling its OPEC production quota of 900,000 barrels daily (BPD), he said.

"Kuwait would be the last oil producer in the world to face a crisis in marketing," he added.

He said local needs, foreign sales on term contract and supplies to Kuwait's refining and distribution network in Europe — it has downstream operations in Scandinavia, Italy and the Benelux countries — easily absorbed current output.

Kuwait was able to sell even greater volumes to countries willing to buy its crude at official OPEC prices, he said.

But it was committed to OPEC's production accord, reached in November 1984, which shared out quotas within an overall group ceiling of 16 million BPD.

"We will not increase our share," he stated.

OPEC, at a meeting in Geneva last month, appeared to have abandoned the production pact when ministers said the group had decided to seek a minimum fair share of the world crude market, apparently at the expense of trying to shore up official prices. This share had yet to be defined, they said.

Sheikh Ali noted that although OPEC countries owned two-thirds of world crude reserves, they were pumping only one-third of current production.

"Our turn is coming, to produce what we want, at reasonable prices," he told the weekly.

Sheikh Ali is a member of a five-man OPEC committee set up at the Geneva talks to recommend a new marketing strategy.

Indian economic reforms will hurt, minister says

NEW DELHI (R) — India's reforming finance minister, Mr. Vishwanath Pratap Singh, says Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's attempts to overhaul a regulation-bound economy will prove painful for many businesses.

Mr. Singh, a leading architect of Mr. Gandhi's economic liberalisation strategy, agreed that dismantling of controls and greater competition could force some of India's more notoriously inefficient firms to close.

He told Reuters in an interview that some industries might have to "opt out" as high protection walls were slowly taken down.

But Mr. Singh, aware of the political implications of his remarks in a nominally socialist, centrally-planned economy, steered clear of the term bankruptcy.

"Some inefficient firms may have to opt out. I cannot rule that out. It is a corollary to (the liberalisation policy)," he said.

Economists believe the acid test for knowing whether Mr. Gandhi's policies are working is whether badly managed firms in the public and private sectors go bankrupt.

This has not happened since the reforms were launched in Mr. Singh's first budget last March and few economists and politicians believe the government could afford the political cost of such an overhaul. It would mean millions of redundancies among the country's 290 million workers.

Mr. Singh said the government would set up worker retraining and rehabilitation programmes if firms went under.

He said the public sector, which

accounts for about 60 per cent of output, would continue to dominate the core sectors of the economy such as heavy industry, power, communications and banking.

"The state as a mover of the economy will still be there," Mr. Singh said.

India has followed broadly socialist policies since the 1950s. Both public and private industries have sheltered behind high import tariff barriers and have enjoyed almost captive domestic markets.

Free from real foreign or domestic competition Indian firms have tended to produce outdated, low quality goods at relatively high prices, economists said.

Mr. Singh said such protection had meant that "even if a firm was not economically viable it was financially viable."

He said readjustment would be painful and slow. The government would open up the domestic market to more competition internally but competition from foreign firms would still have to be controlled.

The left wing of Mr. Gandhi's own Congress (I) Party and opposition parties have accused the government of exposing the country to powerful multinational companies and of doing nothing for the 300 million Indians who live in poverty.

Meanwhile, leading economists

who have long advocated reform criticise the changes as superficial and insufficient.

Mr. Singh rejected both charges. "Liberalisation of economic policies is not a matter of ideology but a matter of pragmatism," he said.

He agreed vested political and industrial interests could hinder reform but said he did not think it would fail for lack of momentum.

He defended his 1985-86 budget which slashed taxes on personal income, wealth and company profits.

"We have not given up socialism. That is our basic goal but we should not confuse an egalitarian society with more red tape. We have to make the public sector more efficient and promote small and medium scale entrepreneurs," he said.

Mr. Singh denied that the government was merely paying lip-service to socialism and ignoring the bottom third of India's 750 million people, who each earn only \$250 a year on average.

"We have to have a policy where the incomes of the lowest economic strata are raised... that is the only politically stable economic management you can have," he said.

Mr. Singh said his second budget in March would continue the reforms particularly in the field of taxes and customs duties.

He said India would gradually shift from discretionary controls such as manufacturing and import licences to non-discretionary fiscal controls in commerce and industry.

"This change too will be painful," he added.

U.S. budget crunch begins soon

WASHINGTON (AP) — Retired U.S. government workers will be the first to feel the bite of the newly enacted budget-balancing act, but within weeks drastic cuts will be ordered throughout the government, unless the U.S. Supreme Court intervenes.

The new law seeks to eliminate the federal deficit by 1991. The act sets a series of increasingly stringent deficit-reduction targets until a balanced budget is achieved, setting the stage for major spending confrontations between the White House and Congress.

Under the act, if Congress is unable to meet the deficit targets — either through spending cuts or tax increases — then automatic across-the-board cuts would be triggered.

One early casualty of the act is \$75 million that Congress voted to be paid to the World Bank for increased loans to developing nations. The Office of Management of Budget is holding up the funds, pending a determination of the extent of the March 1 cutbacks.

Barring court action, President Reagan is poised to order a \$11.7 billion government-wide cut in federal spending to take effect on March 1, say White House budget officials.

The cut will affect nearly every federal programme except for social security and a few other exempted areas. The reductions will fall equally between defence and domestic spending.

The result could be layoffs at some agencies, but more likely will be a freeze on new hiring — especially at regulatory agencies and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, according to U.S. officials.

Federal aviation administrator, Mr. Donald Engen, last week ordered a freeze on hiring new employees except for air traffic controllers, safety inspectors and airport security workers.

Retired federal workers are the first to feel the impact of the new law. They won't be getting scheduled cost-of-living increases in their pensions this month.

Congressional budget officers are expected to estimate a current deficit in the vicinity of \$200 billion, roughly \$30 billion over this year's target — making automatic spending cuts this year a near certainty.

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Sri Lanka denies tea poisoning

COLOMBO (R) — Sri Lanka's plantation industries minister denied reports that some tea shipments had been poisoned by rebels and said exports would be examined.

Mr. Montague Jayewardene said in a statement Saturday: "Every precautionary measure is being taken to monitor all exports, thereby giving foreign buyers the fullest assurance of our tea."

He said there was "no truth whatsoever" in reports that tea exports had been tampered with.

India's Calcutta Telegraph newspaper on Friday quoted tea trade rumours that Tamil rebels had put arsenic in tea bound for the United States to damage Sri Lanka's economy.

The guerrillas are fighting for a separate state in Sri Lanka for the minority Tamil community.

A tea industry source said on Friday that the British and U.S. embassies had received letters warning that consignments to each of their countries had been poisoned. He added that all his firm's tea shipments were being checked.

Mr. Jayewardene said the rumours were "made to bring about economic disaster to Sri Lanka."

Tea exports are the country's main foreign exchange earner.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR MONDAY, JAN. 6, 1986
GENERAL TENDENCIES: You start this day with poor judgment on how finding facts and figures which are important to you; double-check whatever plan of action you have.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) You have assumed obligations which now have to be handled, so do so conscientiously. Don't get involved in some argument.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) An associate can be as stubborn as you are so await a better day to discuss an important matter.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Find the best way in which to do your work easily and calmly and then you get much accomplished.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Stick to inexpensive pleasures so that you need not jeopardize present security. Show that you are truly devoted.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Think out the best way to straighten out the mess at home and establish harmony there now. Be firm, but kind.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Much care is imperative in motion of all kind so that you can avoid costly accidents. Use diplomacy in handling correspondence.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Don't spend money foolishly because you are in a confused state of mind for a few minutes. Drive carefully.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) A feeling of frustration is setting in where gaining your personal wishes are concerned so be sure it is really what you desire.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Get rid of those restricting situations that bother you, but do so quietly for best results.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) If you are overly demanding, you will not gain the aims you desire to reach. Forget your usual buddies; seek out new friends.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Be sure to act in a poised fashion if you are to be with important individuals today or tonight.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Be cautious in that new course you are taking otherwise you get easily taken. Drive with care.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will want own way at every cost and could get into much trouble if you do not teach early to listen to what others have to say and then express own ideas so that the art of fair play can be learned and your progeny will become popular instead of hated.

THE Daily Crossword by Stanley B. Whitten

ACROSS
1 Confites
2 Victory symbol
3 Brits
4 Baby shoes
5 Football specialty
6 Near the coast
7 Cocaine plant
8 Psychodrama
9 Drug
10 Doctrine
11 Boot country
12 Gent
13 Statute
14 Outflow
15 Rebuttal
16 More compact
17 Sump
18 Gr. letter
19 Puss
20 Theater slang
21 Silks ruse
22 Musical Brown
23 Versa
24 Victimless
25 Lame
26 "Sweet" color character
27 Alt.
28 Actor Union
29 Coffee cup holders
30 Muscle group
31 Enroll; abbr.
32 Compensated
33 Highway exit
34 Canadian province
35 Keep on hand
36 Tachina teller
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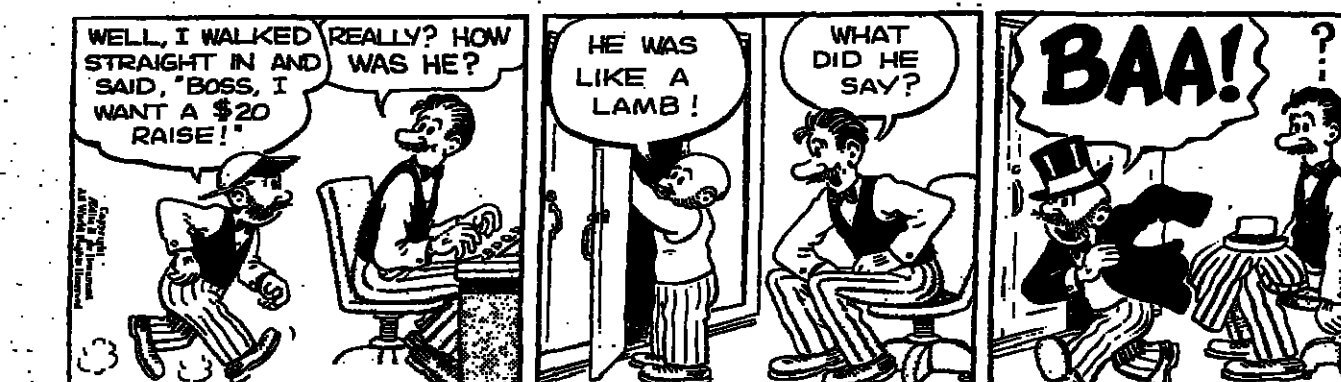
Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

1. STAGY 2. KNOT 3. RIGID 4. ARIATL 5. BOOM 6. TIRID 7. NORDMA 8. BOOM 9. BOOM 10. GALLERIA 11. BOOM 12. BOOM 13. BOOM 14. BOOM 15. BOOM 16. BOOM 17. BOOM 18. BOOM 19. BOOM 20. BOOM 21. BOOM 22. BOOM 23. BOOM 24. BOOM 25. BOOM 26. BOOM 27. BOOM 28. BOOM 29. BOOM 30. BOOM 31. BOOM 32. BOOM 33. BOOM 34. BOOM 35. BOOM 36. BOOM 37. BOOM 38. BOOM 39. BOOM 40. BOOM 41. BOOM 42. BOOM 43. BOOM 44. BOOM 45. BOOM 46. BOOM 47. BOOM 48. BOOM 49. BOOM 50. BOOM 51. BOOM 52. BOOM 53. BOOM 54. BOOM 55. BOOM 56. BOOM 57. BOOM 58. BOOM 59. BOOM 60. BOOM 61. BOOM 62. BOOM 63. BOOM 64. BOOM 65. BOOM 66. BOOM 67. BOOM 68. BOOM 69. BOOM 70. BOOM 71. BOOM 72. BOOM 73. BOOM 74. BOOM 75. BOOM 76. BOOM 77. BOOM 78. BOOM 79. BOOM 80. BOOM 81. BOOM 82. BOOM 83. BOOM 84. BOOM 85. BOOM 86. BOOM 87. BOOM 88. BOOM 89. BOOM 90. BOOM 91. BOOM 92. BOOM 93. BOOM 94. BOOM 95. BOOM 96. BOOM 97. BOOM 98. BOOM 99. BOOM 100. BOOM

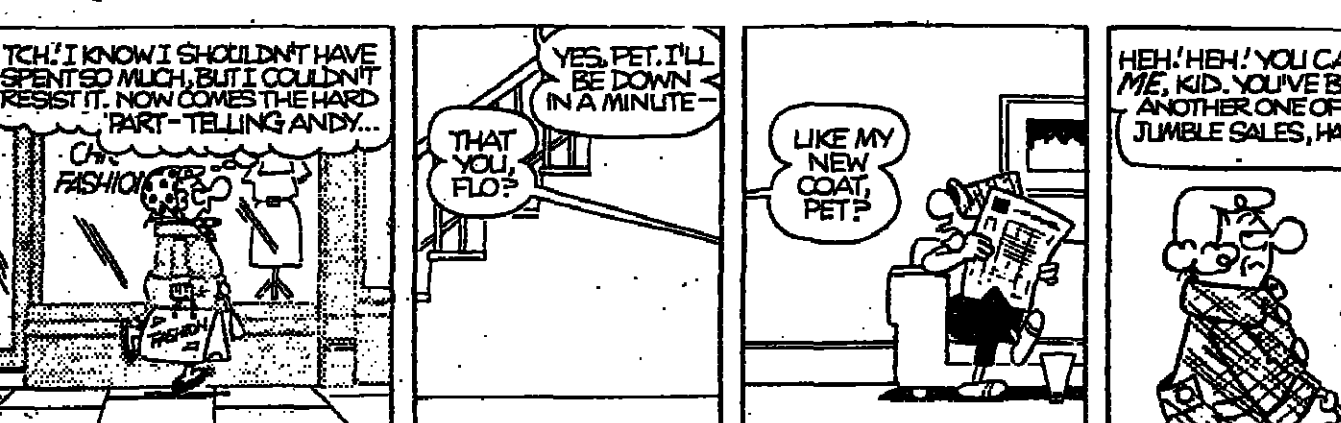
Peanuts



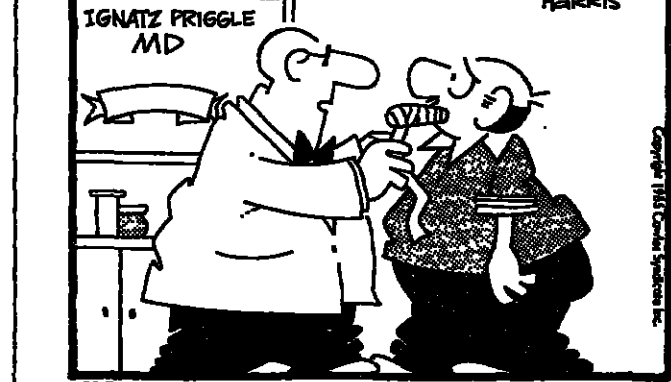
Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



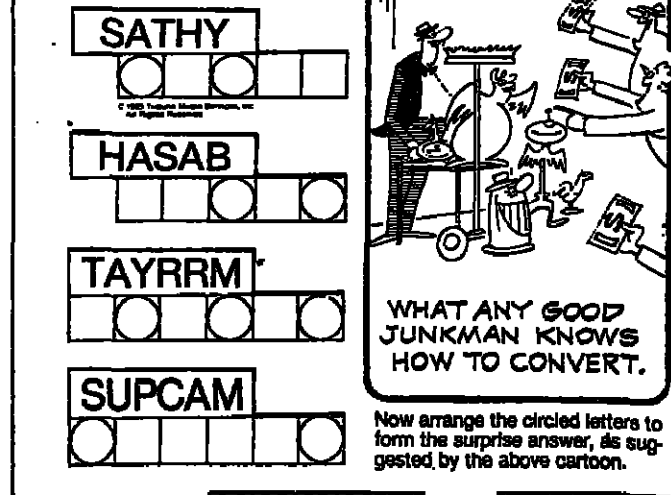
THE BETTER HALF By Harris



"Everyone loves to lick the cake beaters, but next time wait till it's turned off."

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Yesterday's Jumbles: RAPID SKIMP RAMROD KENNEL
Answer: What he suffered from when the relatives arrived—"KIN-DREAD"

U.S. nuclear plant blast kills 1, injures over 100 workers

GORE, Oklahoma (R) — An explosion at a nuclear fuel plant in Oklahoma killed one person, injured at least 100 and sent a cloud of low-level radioactive gas into the surrounding countryside, local authorities reported Sunday.

The Kerr-McGee Company, which operates the plant, said Saturday's accident occurred when a blast ruptured a 14-ton manufacturing tank.

A nursing supervisor at Sparks Regional Medical Centre in nearby Fort Smith, Arkansas, said the one fatality, James Harrison, 25, died from inhaling a toxic chemical and also suffered facial burns.

State police shut a nine-mile stretch (15.5 kilometres) of a cross country highway for fear of toxic radioactive contamination, but later reopened it to traffic. The cause of the explosion is not yet known.

The dead man was among nine members of the 25-strong work force taken to local hospitals after the blast.

By early Sunday, however, Gore's Sequoyah Memorial Hospital reported that a total of 101 workers and area residents had turned up complaining of skin and eye irritation from a toxic gas that seeped into the atmosphere.

Dr. Michael Herndon issued a statement saying the patients were treated for apparent exposure to hydrochloric acid gas.

Charles Wade, a hospital administrator, said 29 people were admitted for observation, and were in good condition. He said

many of those seeking treatment had driven through the sparsely populated area at the time of the blast.

A nursing supervisor at Sparks Hospital in nearby Fort Smith, Arkansas, said the dead man, James Harrison, 25, died from inhaling the toxic chemical and also suffered facial burns. She said four other workers were in good condition.

The Kerr-McGee spokeswoman, Donna McFarland, said company officials sounded an alert shortly after the blast at the Sequoyah Plant and state police shut down the stretch of Interstate 40 for 90 minutes as a precaution.

Ms. McFarland said the gas, which is used in the separation of uranium used in nuclear power plants and weapons, produces low-level radioactive mist when exposed to the atmosphere. She said the mist that escaped

appeared to have settled within the immediate confines of the plant, which is situated on a 1,200-acre near the Arkansas border.

The surrounding area is sparsely populated, but Ms. McFarland said a handful of families living in the general area were asked to go to the hospital for testing.

A team from the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission was en route to the scene to investigate the accident, she said.

Kerr-McGee was engulfed in controversy in the 1970s when Karen Silkwood, a worker at one of its plants in Oklahoma City, died in a mysterious car crash. She had suffered from plutonium poisoning and had been involved in a union campaign for improved safety. Her life was the subject of the film *Silkwood*.

Poll shows more support for Reagan

NEW YORK (R) — President Reagan now has his greatest support ever among American blacks and enjoys an overall positive rating from 68 per cent of all Americans, according to a New York Times poll published Sunday.

The poll showed that 56 per cent of blacks approved of how Mr. Reagan was handling his job.

A jump of 18 per cent over those voicing support in a November survey.

Approval from blacks, which early in Mr. Reagan's first term was measured below 10 per cent, has increased steadily in 1985, the newspaper said.

Mr. Reagan's popularity among women was also on the rise, the

poll said. It said 67 per cent of women backed Mr. Reagan against 60 per cent in the last poll.

The telephone survey of 1,358 adults was conducted between Dec. 14 and Dec. 18 and was subject to a sampling error of plus or minus three points overall and among women, and plus or minus nine points in the findings among blacks, the newspaper said.

Extremists kill 1, injure 2 in Punjab

NEW DELHI (R) — A head constable was wounded by suspected Sikh extremists in the Gurdaspur district of Punjab bordering Pakistan, hours after the killing of a schoolteacher, the Press Trust of India (PTI) said Sunday.

The news agency said suspected extremists Saturday gunned down the schoolteacher and wounded a woman in a village in Gurdaspur district.

Gunmen struck again hours later, wounding head constable Mukhtiar Singh while he was riding a motorcycle and escaping with his revolver, the news agency added.

The attack was the fifth in four days and the latest in a wave of violence blamed on extremists fighting for a separate Sikh nation

in Punjab state. More than 50 people have died in the violence since October.

The pro-government National Herald newspaper said security was stepped up in northern India after intelligence agencies warned against a possible attempt by a "terrorist" group to disrupt Republic Day celebrations on Jan. 26.

The celebrations include a military parade in New Delhi to be attended by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

PTI said police arrived in Bhalupur town in neighbouring Uttar Pradesh state to interrogate four Sikhs suspected of operating a subversive network in northern India.

It quoted a police spokesman as saying the suspects had paid secret

visits to Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Delhi and Kathmandu to organise their network.

Two of the suspects, identified by PTI as Naginder Singh and Gurdeep Singh, were Canadian citizens.

The police spokesman said the four suspects appeared to have been trained in commando and guerrilla warfare and were set to leave for Hong Kong after "fulfilling their assignments" in India and Nepal. PTI gave no further details.

A Canadian High Commission spokeswoman said they were looking into the report.

Punjab Governor Shankar Dayal Sharma said Sunday he was confident extremism in the state could be eradicated.

Fuel line broken on plane which crashed in Texas

DE KALB, Texas (AP) — Investigators found a broken gasoline-heater fuel line in the wreckage of a plane that crashed New Year's Eve, killing singer Rick Nelson and six others, federal officials said.

But it is not known whether the fuel line fractured before or after the crash and the cause of the accident remains unknown. National Transportation Safety Board Chairman Jim Burnett said.

The head of a private air transportation safety group, however, blames the 26-year-old heater for causing the fire, which led to the crash.

Wayne Williams, president of the National Transportation Safety Association based in Dania, Florida, said elimination of gasoline heaters on aircraft was one of several safety steps recommended by the Airline Pilot's Association more than 30 years ago.

Such heaters are used on many DC-3s, like the plane carrying Nelson, Williams said.

At a news conference in nearby Texarkana, Arkansas, Mr. Burnett said federal regulations req-

uire inspections of such heaters every 500 hours of flying time. Investigators have been unable to find maintenance records confirming the inspections, he said.

Investigators confirmed that Nelson had bought the plane on May 2.

He and his band were on their way from Guntersville, Alabama, to Dallas, where they were scheduled to perform in a New Year's Eve concert when the plane crashed at De Kalb, Texas, near the Texas-Oklahoma-Arkansas border.

Pilot Brad Rank and co-pilot Kenneth Ferguson survived, but they have been unable to answer questions so far.

Rank, who was in good condition Saturday at St. Michael Hospital in Texarkana, and Ferguson, who was in fair and improving condition in the University of Arkansas Medical Centre at Little Rock, both suffered second- and third-degree burns and smoke inhalation.

Memorial services for Nelson will be held Monday in Los Angeles, said Nelson's publicist, Oscar Arslanian.

Rajneesh plans to live in Himalayas

KATMANDU, Nepal (AP) — Bhagwan Shree Rajneesh, the controversial Indian guru deported from the United States, said Sunday he plans to settle in a small residence — not a commune — in the Himalayan mountains in India or Nepal.

"If the (Nepalese) King is happy for me to have a hut in Nepal, I'm absolutely willing," he told his Nepalese disciples.

Rajneesh, said Swami Anand Arun, coordinator of the Rajneesh Meditation Centre in the Katmandu Valley, offered earlier to provide him with a "poor man's hut" for living quarters, instead of a hotel.

"I will love to be in a hut," he said. "It will be a palace for me ... just I will be worried only the King may become jealous of me."

At the invitation of his Nepalese followers, Rajneesh flew in Friday from New Delhi, where he told reporters he had no plans to settle in Nepal and would return to India to inspect possible sites for a permanent commune.

Rajneesh left India in 1981 after running into tax trouble and established a commune in Oregon in the U.S. north west. He returned to India in November after pleading guilty to U.S. federal immigration fraud charges and being deported.

Rajneesh denied Sunday that he had been hounded from the United States, saying, "nobody is hounding me. I'm hounding thousands of people. In America, I was hounding America. They made a case against me and their case was the U.S. government against Bhagwan Sri Rajneesh."

"Who is hounding whom? A single individual against the greatest government and the biggest power in the whole world, in the whole history," he said.

He said U.S. authorities "were so worried and concerned that they have forced me to leave America for five years. I told them, 'why five years? Why not make it this whole life?' Because I have the whole world and I may not come back to America in this life again."

Asked whether he would consider living in Australia or Sweden, Rajneesh said: "I belong to the whole world and the whole world belongs to me and I don't believe in the national boundaries. I was in Poona. I was in Oregon. I'm here in Katmandu. But it is the same earth."

Pakistani opposition holds rally

ISLAMABAD (R) — Pakistan's largest opposition party Sunday staged the first open political rally in the country since eight and a half years of martial law ended last week.

The Pakistan People's Party (PPP) held a series of low-key meetings across the country to mark the 58th anniversary of the birth of its founder, executed Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

Participants reported that few or no police were seen monitoring the officially unauthorised rallies.

President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq, who ousted Mr. Bhutto in 1977 and later approved his hanging on murder conspiracy charges, formally handed power to the non-party parliament last Monday.

But political parties, banned in 1979 shortly after Mr. Bhutto's execution, must first obtain government approval before they can officially resume public work.

About 1,000 students clapped, danced and shouted "long live Bhutto" at Karachi University before cutting of a 58-ft birthday cake in front of a garlanded portrait of Bhutto.

They then broke into choruses of "roti, kapra, makan (bread, clothes, houses), the populist slogan of Bhutto who ruled Pakistan from 1971 until the July 1977 coup.

Addressing the students, Karachi PPP leader Nadeem Khan called on Gen. Zia to resign as chief of army staff, a post he kept in addition to the presidency.

Several hundred people read verses from the Koran and showered rose petals on Bhutto's grave at Garhi Khuda Bakhsh near his home town of Larkana 320 kilometres north of Karachi.

In Rawalpindi, where Mr. Bhutto was hanged, about 4,000 students gathered at the press club to hear speeches praising Mr. Bhutto and calling on the army to quit politics altogether.

The black, red and green PPP flag flew over the club and posters on the walls showed pictures of Mr. Bhutto, his widow Nusrat and daughter Benazir who heads the party from self-imposed exile in France.

Officials in the five towns affected said the evacuation to higher ground was carried out calmly. Most evacuees were camping in tents.

Civil engineer Pablo Medina, coordinator of the scientific team which monitors the volcano 24 hours a day, said there was a serious risk of the volcano's ice cap melting and triggering avalanches like the one which buried the town of Armero on Nov. 13.

Mayor Joe Hatmann of Maricao, one of the towns affected, told Reuters residents were scared. "Such situations cause anxiety," he said.

Local officials reported initial panic among some residents but emphasised the voluntary evacuation — the first since the Armero disaster — took place with no incidents.

The 5,400-metre volcano has

Hart clears way to run for presidency

DENVER, Colorado (R) — Senator Gary Hart has announced he would not run for re-election to his Senate seat, clearing the way for a full-time bid for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1988.

Sen. Hart, who made an unsuccessful bid for the 1984 nomination, said: "As I forge some role to help move our party and our country into the future, I won't be coy about my plan. Does that mean I am making some announcement about '88? No. Does it mean I still have an interest in being president? Yes."

The two-term Colorado senator was elected in 1974 and in 1980. His seat would have been up for election again this year.

He outlined his plans before some 500 supporters and scores of journalists at a mountain restaurant west of Denver.

Sen. Hart, who won 16 primaries in 1984, retains a skeletal national campaign staff that has been working to pay off his campaign debts. He still owes \$3.5 million from his 1984 dark-horse campaign. Walter Mondale won

only 11 primaries but went to the Democratic convention that year with 2,191 votes to Sen. Hart's 1,200.

With Senator Edward Kennedy's Dec. 19 withdrawal from contention, the U.S. press forecast that 49-year-old Sen. Hart would be the early frontrunner in the race for the nomination.

Sen. Hart's decision not to run again for the Senate represented a calculated political risk, political analysts said. Retirement from the Senate in January, 1987, will free him to be a full-time presidential candidate, but it also means yielding a valuable public platform.

"An argument for staying in the Senate is that it's easier to get your message across," Sen. Hart aide Kevin Sweeney said.

Still, some political analysts believe the full-time candidate has an edge on an officeholder who must split his time between campaigning and fulfilling his official duties.

Sen. Hart's re-election to the Senate was far from assured. He barely survived a 1980 challenge, ending his opponent by just



King Juan Carlos turns 48

MADRID, Spain (AP) — King Juan Carlos turned 48 Sunday, and sources at his Zarzuela Palace residence said hundreds of congratulatory messages were received from all over the world.

The king, who took power on Nov. 22, 1975, two days after the death of Gen. Francisco Franco, was born in Rome Jan. 5, 1938, during the exile of the Spanish royal family following the dethroning of his grandfather, King Alfonso XIII, by the republic in 1931. The king reportedly spent his birthday in private in the palace with Queen Sofia, their three children and other relatives, including ex-king Constantine of Greece and his wife Anne Marie. Constantine is a brother of Queen Sofia.

Prince Andrew is reportedly in love

LONDON (AP) — Prince Andrew, Queen Elizabeth's second son and Britain's most eligible bachelor, was reported Sunday to be in love with Sarah Ferguson, a Buckingham Palace-approved blood relation whom he has dated since the summer. The couple were first photographed together at the Royal Ascot Race meeting in June. The Sunday tabloid News of the World suggested that wedding bells may be close.

Go fly a kite, rivals in India say

NEW DELHI (R) — Rival groups battling over concessions for India's underprivileged minorities in the western state of Gujarat put passions aside to urge supporters to say with kites. The Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency said kites covered with slogans would take the fight to the skies during a Hindu festival on Jan. 14. More than 230 people were killed between April and July last year when Gujarat was rocked by protests over a policy reserving quotas of jobs and college places for members of minority castes and classes.

The opposition newspaper said it obtained a copy of the memorandum from an informant in the underground movement.

Mrs. Aquino has said that if elected she will welcome Communists into her government provided they renounced violence.

Soviets, Americans hold 'citizens' summit'

NEW YORK (R) — A U.S. television network broadcast a 60-minute "citizens' summit" Saturday night featuring an exchange of views by average Americans and Soviets gathered in studios in Seattle and Leningrad. The satellite link-up — the audiences watched each other on giant television screens — was the latest of several such recent promotions designed to engender goodwill and understanding between the peoples of the two superpowers. Pleasantries were bestowed and received, but much of the broadcast deteriorated into arguments over what government is correct in its dealings with its own citizens and the rest of the world. Questions from Americans about Afghanistan, human rights, ended President Andrei Sakharov and the Soviet downing of a Korean airliner were countered by questions about U.S. missiles in Europe, Vietnam and plans to overthrow Nicaragua.

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), which breaks down the body's ability to fight diseases; half of the known victims have died. It has been found primarily in male homosexuals, hemophiliacs who have gotten infected blood products and intravenous drug abusers who share needles.

A native of Yugoslavia, Mother Teresa is founder of the Missionaries of Charity, a Roman Catholic order of nuns who tend the poor and the sick.

Four members of the order are staffing the New York archdiocese-run, 14 bed home for AIDS patients that she helped open Christmas Eve. Finn said Mother Teresa became involved last spring when Cardinal John J. O'Connor asked if her order's nuns would help with the home in Greenwich village.

Orang utans go ape at New Year party

JAKARTA (R) — It must have been one of the world's wildest and zaniest New Year parties. The guests at Ulrike Von Mengden's colonial-style bungalow in a Jakarta suburb hurled food, wrestled, gobbled mounds of tropical fruit and occasionally urinated over each other. For the 20 invitees were orang utans and most of the revelries took place on a large oil-ming frame of logs bedecked with streamers and tinsel. Von Mengden, who looked on maternally as the apes ran amok, runs an orphanage for the endangered species at her home in the grounds of Jakarta Zoo and for the past seven years she has hosted an ape New Year. Holding a six-month-old orang, born at her home, she said: "They're all my children. It's their big treat."

As she spoke, the mild-tempered orangs burst brightly coloured balloons, frantically unwrapped gifts of peanuts and waffles while struggling at the same time to puzzle as many pieces of mango and papaya as they could. Von Mengden takes in oranges which have been confiscated or found sick in the jungle and brings them up to her garden where they "grow to liberty. When they get too big they are transferred to zoos around the world."

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OWAN SEARF
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A MINOR REVELATION!

Neither vulnerable. North deals.

NORTH
♠ K 7 5 4
♥ A K 10 4
♦ 8 5 2
♣ 7 5

WEST
♠ Q 10
♥ 9 8
♦ A Q 9 7 6 4
♣ K 10 8

EAST
♠ J 3
♥ Q 10 6 2
♦ J 3
♣ J 9 6 3 2

SOUTH
♠ A 9 8 6 2
♥ 7 3
♦ K 10
♣ A Q 4

The bidding:
North East South West
Pass Pass 1 ♠ 2 ♠
4 ♠ Pass Pass
Opening lead: Nine of ♣.

Sometimes a perfectly reasonable action can come back to haunt you. Consider this hand.

After South's third-hand opening bid, West's two diamond overall is a normal action. Unfortunately, it pointed the way for declarer to make a game that otherwise would probably have failed.

West did not want to lead from either of his minor-suit holdings, and a trump certainly didn't look right. As a compromise, he settled on the nine of hearts. With nothing

else to guide him, declarer would probably have led to the king of diamonds and later tried the club finesse, but it was very likely that West had both the ace of diamonds and king of clubs for his overall. In addition, the opening lead virtually marked East for the queen of hearts as well as length in the suit.

Therefore, declarer elected to try for an end play. He won the king of hearts, drew two rounds of trumps and was delighted when both defenders followed. After cashing the ace of hearts, he then led a diamond to the ten.

West won, but since he had only two hearts he was caught in declarer's web. He cashed the ace of diamonds and continued with the king of clubs, but it was simply discarded as his heart loser. That left West with a choice of losing alternatives. He could either lead a club into declarer's tenace, or continue diamonds, which would allow declarer to sluff a club from the table while ruffing in hand.

Declarer would then be able to ruff his losing clubs on the board.

Whichever defense West opted for, declarer would lose only three diamond tricks. West's foray into the auction brought about an unhappy result for his side.